The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—No. 2872. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] and Stormy weather call. Remember, [illegible] that we have a large assortment [illegible] Hats and Bonnets.

[illegible] our most fashionable styles since the [illegible] of trade in October, and an early call will [illegible] the choice of the season, to make room for Spring goods.

Our assortment of gentlemen's Beaver and Cassimere is very large and desirable, at prices from $3 to $20. Intending to make Holiday Purchases are particularly invited to examine our assortment.

ALFRED HUNTER & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.)

New-York.

RESERVE OIL,
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Depot of Company,
No. 48 Pearl-st., New-York.

$3 EACH.
$3 EACH.
$3 EACH.
$3 EACH.
at
Simpson's Emporium,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Fulton-street.

Elegant Dressing Robes
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A large variety now making in all styles of goods, at
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. BOUNE invites his friends, [illegible]

[illegible]

I. M. SIMONS & CO., No. 422 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Gregory & Bakewell celebrated and Molasses Sugar Saving Machines,
No. 55 Broadway, New-York,
No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A Card.

New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.

Some time ago we announced that on the 1st January next we were about to make some alterations in our business. Our entire arrangements being completed, we now state that we will after that time open a Children's Department in connection with our regular business; and that Mr. ISELETON, (late of Genin's) will be our assistant through the Holidays to long-remembering to make Holiday Purchases are particularly invited to examine our assortment.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Stewart's Linen Store.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Preparations for the General Congress.

ENGLAND TO BE A PARTY.

General News from the Continent.

HALIFAX, *via* TRURO, Friday, Dec. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 3d instant, *via* Queenstown 4th, arrived at this port at noon to-day, and sailed at 3 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday night.

The news by the *America* is quite unimportant.

The approaching European Congress, and the probable representatives of the various Powers there, attracted public attention almost exclusively.

The London *Times* strongly urges Lord PALMERSTON to take part in the Congress as the English Plenipotentiary.

It was rumored that the first sitting was appointed for the 5th of January.

The French fleet had destroyed two forts at the mouth of the river Tetuan for firing at a French vessel, and had subsequently resumed a position of neutrality.

DETENTION OF THE AMERICA'S NEWS.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Saturday, Dec. 17—3:30 A. M.

The horse-express with the details of the *America's* news, has not yet arrived here. It will doubtless arrive in season for the transmission of the full European dispatch to the evening papers of to-day.

Commercial Intelligence by the America.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 51,000 bales, of which 3,500 bales were taken by speculators and 2,000 bales by exporters. All descriptions had submitted to a partial decline of ⅛d. ⅌ lb., the market closing dull. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, and on that day the market closed quiet, but steady, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Mobiles	7¾d.
Middling Orleans	7¼d.	Fair Uplands	7¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅝d.	Midd'g Uplands	7 11-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 410,500 bales, of which 255,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm at last quoted rates.

HAVRE MARKET.

At Havre Cotton had slightly declined, and the market was dull; sales of the week 3,100 bales, stock in port 35,000. New-Orleans *fros ordinaire* 112 francs; do. *Bas* 107 francs.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market had a declining tendency, except CORN, which was firm at last quoted rates.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market had undergone no change, and there was a good demand:

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 96⅝@96⅞ for money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £32,000.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 3—P. M.

The sales of Cotton, to-day, amount to 5,000 bales, and the market closes quietly.

The BREADSTUFFS market is quiet; nothing done to-day.

The PROVISION market is quiet.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 3—Noon.

CONSOLS—96⅝@96⅞ for money and account.

The American Chapel in Paris.

LETTER FROM REV. MR. BEELEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hitherto I have refrained from noticing the various unfriendly remarks which have been published in this country concerning the American Chapel in Paris. My reasons for silence were the following While I remained in charge of the Chapel, beholding the large congregations there assembled for Divine worship, and fully aware of the success with which God has blessed the undertaking, I could not persuade myself that any apology for the existence or peculiarities of the Chapel was needed; and I was unwilling to engage in any controversy unnecessarily. Moreover, if any apology or defence had been demanded, I did not feel myself under any special obligation to offer it.

I was not a party to the union of Episcopalians and Non-Episcopalians in the Chapel, and entered upon the duties of my post resolved to deal fairly and impartially with all sects, and sacredly adhered to that resolve.

The forms of worship used in the chapel were regulated by an agreement drawn up and signed many months before I had any connection with the undertaking. They were modeled after those of the Wesleyan Chapel in Rue Royale, Paris, in which forms Americans of various Christian denominations had there profitably united with their English brethren. The whole arrangement was made, after much prayerful deliberation, by most excellent Christian people, who deeply felt the need of one united and strong American congregation in Paris, who well understood what they were about when they took measures to secure it, and who are abundantly able to explain and defend it, if at any time they shall deem it necessary.

My object in this communication is not to enter upon any such defence, but to correct the erroneous impressions as to facts which the letter of a Paris correspondent published by the *Evening Post* last week is adapted to produce.

The original cost of the chapel was between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. Of this amount, all except $16,000 was paid before the edifice was opened for divine service. Of this $16,000, $12,000 was a permanent loan, secured by mortgage, and $4,000 remained as a floating debt.

I have not examined the Treasurer's books, but I believe *the income of the chapel has been sufficient to defray all its expenses*, (including the interest on the mortgage,) *and to reduce the floating debt more than one-half.*

The number of attendants at the Chapel services varies; many, if not most of the more permanent class leave Paris both in midsummer and in Winter; nevertheless, during the entire traveling season, the number of transient visitors is such as to insure a full congregation, and never was it larger than during the last Autumn, up to the time of my departure.

In respect to the proportion of church-going Americans in Paris, my observations have led me to the conclusion, that of the more permanent portion more than one half are Episcopalians, while of those whose sojourn is more transient, from two-thirds to three-quarters are non-Episcopalians.

As to my own withdrawal from the Chapel, a few words. Having, for *private* reasons, and without the knowledge of the congregation, sent my resignation to America, in August last, it became desirable that my family should cross the Atlantic in the latter part of October, and necessary that I should accompany them. I therefore made provision for the temporary supply of the pulpit, and came to this country, expecting to return to Paris, if needful. On my first arrival this necessity seemed to exist, but disappeared on the assurance being received by the Society in New-York, from the friends of a distinguished American clergyman, now in Europe, that he would probably be willing to assume, at least temporarily, the charge of the Chapel. An invitation was accordingly sent to him, and it is believed he will soon be in Paris.

In conclusion, I must add the remark that few things can be more unreasonable than the attacks which have been made on the American Chapel. Its position is not aggressive, sectarian or schismatic. Both in its spirit and in its influence it is generous, Christian and Catholic. It is an honor to the American name in Paris, and its success is, and must be, connected with the highest religious interests of our countrymen in that city, and of our common Christianity at home.

It might, therefore, be well if those who are displeased at its existence and success should keep in mind the sage advice given by Gamaliel to the Jewish Sanhedrim on the occasion referred to in Acts v., 38, 39. R. H. BEELEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institute, No. 263 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description. Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 2, and 5 to 8.

Minnesota.

POLITICS—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, MIN., Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859.

Caucuses of the Democratic and Republican members of the Legislature were held last evening. The Legislature met at 12 o'clock. Whole number of members 117. The Senate is composed of 23 Republicans, 13 Democrats and 1 Independent; the House of 58 Republicans and 22 Democrats. The House organized by electing JAMES COSGWELL, of Steele County, Speaker, and JAMES BURNES, Clerk.

Col. D. A. ROBERTSON, of this city, was the Democratic nominee.

The vote stood COSGWELL 49, ROBERTSON 21, and 2 scattering.

THOMAS B. WEBBER was elected Clerk of the Senate. The State officers do not enter upon their duties until the 1st of January. A Message from Gov. SHUTZ is expected to-morrow.

The Republicans feel strong and exultant. There is immense outside pressure upon the Senatorial question. The candidates are very numerous, as there is but one man in the party that towers above competition, and he is far out of the way in the Gubernatorial chair. The day fixed by law for the joint convention for election of a United States Senator is *on the tenth from the meeting of the Legislature.* At this time there is no telling who will be elected.

A call for a convention to select delegates to the Charleston Convention has been issued by the Democratic State Central Committee.

The party generally are Douglas men, and are for Douglas delegates; but the managers will try to prevent the Convention from instructing the delegates. C.

The Detroit Panic.

THE MYSTERY CLEARING UP—DISCOVERY OF SOME OF THE MISSING MEN.

The Detroit *Advertiser*, Dec. 14, says:

"After an immense amount of fuming in regard to a number of disappearances, some of the parties for whom rewards have been offered have turned up. The man JOHN C. SMITH, from Disco, has written from New-Jersey, and COLE, from Pontiac, is in Milwaukee.

STATLER, from St. Clair, after 'doing' some parties in Detroit out of a considerable amount, suddenly disappeared, but we are informed that he eloped with a frail woman.

The missing man ARMOUR, of Maidstone Cross, C. W., is, we are informed, at Newport, engaged in transacting business of importance.

In regard to Mr. CAMPAU we have nothing definite, though a body has been seen. Mr. HARRY WEED, accompanied by Officer GUERNEY, proceeded yesterday *to Petite Cote, which is about five miles below Windsor* on the Canada side of the river, where the former had learned information might be obtained in regard to a body seen in the river. Mr. JOHN BROWN, the keeper of the "Red Tavern" at Petite Cote, stated to Mr. WEED that on Sunday last, a little before sunset, he discovered a body in male apparel, and with its face downward, floating in the ice; that the body was about twenty yards from the dock in front of the tavern, and that after its discovery, Mr. Brown called several parties to see it, and that they did see it. He (Mr. BROWN) had a short rope and hook, with which he attempted to stop the body, but the rope was not long enough. There was scarcely any wind at the time, but what there was blew off the American shore; but about three hours subsequent the wind blew fresh from the Canada shore. Mr. BROWN, who had known Mr. CAMPAU, stated the body to be about his size. The way the wind was blowing, the body would probably stop at the mouth of the Canada channel, unless congealed in the ice. If the latter was the case, he must have drifted below Fighting Island. If the body went by Paxton's Point it would stop at Ecorse, but if in Mr. BROWN's opinion that it is in the cove by the Point. This cove is full of drift ice, piled up, so that if the body is there it cannot be seen, and the ice is so thick that Mr. BROWN believes that a boat could not cut through it. The gentleman we have named was questioned very carefully, and it is certain that it was a body in male apparel that he saw.

Mr. WEED, who went to Petite Cote, and took the statement, the substance of which we have given, has been one of the most active and indefatigable of our citizens in the prosecution of the search for traces of Mr. CAMPAU, and through his exertions much valuable information has been elicited.

The submarine diver was busy yesterday, but found nothing worth mentioning, unless it is a barrel supposed to contain fish. The surmises were various as to what it contained, but it not having been raised, they amount to nothing.

The Excitement in Philadelphia.

DISCHARGE OF A PRISONER—MEETING OF SYMPATHY WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* says that during the lecture delivered by Mr. CURTIS, last evening, several citizens were arrested for hissing some passages it contained. Mr. ROBERT E. RANDALL was among the number. He was taken before Alderman JOHN SWIFT, and entered into a recognizance to appear this morning to answer the charge. At the appointed time Mr. RANDALL appeared with his counsel, F. CARROLL BENNETT, Esq. The officers who made the arrest attended to prosecute the charge, and witnesses were examined. It appeared in evidence that Mr. R. went to the lecture alone—not in concert with any other person or persons—that he took his seat and remained quiet until Mr. CURTIS made some offensive remarks, in which he compared DRED SCOTT with Chief-Justice TANEY and other distinguished statesmen of our country, when applause and hisses were promiscuously given. Mr. R. hissed so steadily at this and other portions of the lecture as to attract the attention of the police, who thereupon arrested him. Alderman SWIFT, in an able and perspicuous manner reviewed the different acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth for the preservation of order at public meetings, and the circumstances of the case. Mr. SWIFT decided that Mr. R., having paid for his ticket to hear the lecture, had a right to applaud, or to express his disapprobation by hissing. Mr. SWIFT also stated that it was much to be regretted such lecturers were permitted to come and promulgate such sentiments, and said that is any breach of the peace has been or should hereafter be committed, these lecturers were legally and morally responsible for it. He therefore dismissed the complaint, and discharged the defendant.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a large meeting of those who sympathized with the Abolitionists was held in the Assembly Buildings. Mrs. MOTT, Messrs. ROBERT PURVIS, OLIVER JOHNSON and C. C. FOST, of Canada, spoke. THOMAS GARRETT, of Wilmington, Del., also related a recent experience of his, about forty miles below Wilmington, where he found a slave, fearfully mutilated, almost starved, half frozen to death, lying in the woods, with scarcely any clothing upon him. His back was covered with scars. This, he said, was the work of his cruel master. He had suffered so for fifteen years. He said he would rather be sold into Georgia than go back to his master. Mr. GARRETT thought he could do better than go to the lecture advertised to be delivered in Wilmington by Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS. He became a sort of pilot, and put the negro in the direction of liberty. He had for fifteen years been engaged in the emancipation of slaves. In response to a question he stated that in all he had rescued *twenty-two hundred and forty-five* slaves from bondage. (Applause.) He made it a point always to tell about this work, when he was asked.

Mr. Helper's Book—A Disclaimer.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We gave our money, as Republicans gave their names, to promote the circulation of the *Compend*, because we knew that Mr. HELPER's book contained much valuable information; and because we desire that everybody should realize that Slavery enervates and impoverishes even the States most favored in climate and soil, and ought not, therefore, to be extended. But where slaveholding and non-slaveholding communities are dwelling in social and religious harmony and brotherhood, *God forbid that we should be instrumental in planting strife or stirring up dissensions.*

We have ever opposed the political exactions and despotism of Slavery. We are inflexibly opposed to the extension of a domestic institution which our fathers only recognized and tolerated as an existing evil—an evil *then* existing in New-England, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as in the Southern States—an evil largely aggravated by Northern Atlantic citizens too long engaged in the African Slave-trade. *But our opposition to Slavery rejects alike all interference with the property, the rights and the safety of the citizens of other States; and above all, it revolts at the teachings and practices of individuals and combinations that seek to liberate slaves or abolish Slavery by servile insurrections.*

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* announces the formation of a Committee of Safety in that city, and says that its object will be to aid in the detection, arrest and proper disposal of all Abolition sympathizers and emissaries, whose presence may be prejudicial to the peace of our community. Its influence will be exerted to protect the innocent, but at the same time its efforts will be directed to ferret out and hand over all guilty and suspected persons to the proper authorities for examination and punishment.

Mr. Anson Ives, while hunting near the town of Edwards, (N. C.,) came upon two fine bucks, which were apparently engaged in a playful trial of strength. He shot them both, and found that their horns were so firmly interlocked that it was necessary to cut off their heads before they could be separated. He judged that they had been in the condition in which he found them, for at least a day.

A dentist who has resided in Charleston, S. C., for eighteen months, was waited upon by a committee, who were fortified by the oaths of two reliable citizens before a magistrate, and notified that, considering his avowed Abolitionism, he must seek another residence. He immediately left for a milder climate.

The Trojans boast loudly of a new organ, which has just been put up in the church of Rev. Dr. Deman.

THE SLAVERY ISSUE.

Execution of the Harper's Ferry Insurgents.

SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

Attempt of Cook and Coppie to Escape.

INTERESTING DOCUMENTARY MATTER.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Friday, Dec. 16.

We have had an exciting time during the twenty-four hours which have just closed with the execution of four prisoners. In order to a correct understanding of what has transpired, I give you a succinct narrative of the events since yesterday morning.

THE PRISONERS YESTERDAY.

The prisoners were visited yesterday afternoon by Rev. Mr. NAMAN, Rev. Mr. DUFFIE, and Rev. Mr. NORRIS, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The services in the cells were of an interesting and solemn character, and were participated in by all the condemned men, though it is now evident, from subsequent events, that COOK and COPPIE, at least, were playing 'possum, as their minds must have been fixed on hopes of life and liberty, rather than on death and eternity, at the time they were making outward protestations of resignation. They all gave unqualified assent to the convictions of religious truth, and each expressed a hope of salvation in the world to come.

COOK and COPPIE were loudest in professions of change of heart, and in the hope of Divine forgiveness. They freely admitted their guilt, and acknowledged their doom a just one, and that in the main they had been treated with the utmost kindness by all, though they thought some of the witnesses were rather harsh in their testimony. The ministers *imagined they discovered a decidedly favorable* change in the condition of COOK's mind since his interview with *his sisters*. Up to that time his calmness and bravery were regarded as proceeding from a lack of feeling, and on leaving him yesterday in the afternoon they reported that he had been led to seek forgiveness for his sins as the only hope of salvation, and that COPPIE was also equally in earnest in his protestations of religious convictions and hopes of forgiveness—all of which was undoubtedly intended to hoodwink people as to their project of escape.

COOK has been visited throughout his imprisonment by Rev. N. GREEN NORRIS, at the request of the prisoner, as also of Governors WISE and WILLARD.

Rev. Mr. NORRIS was present at an interview between COPPIE and Mr. BUTLER, a Yankee gentleman from Ohio, who raised the prisoner. He describes the interview as an affecting one, and speaks highly of Mr. BUTLER's christian deportment and advice to the prisoner. Mr. BUTLER says that COPPIE was a trusty, but very willful boy. An uncle of COPPIE, of the same name, from Ohio, his father's brother, visited him also yesterday, the interview lasting over an hour. He seemed much distressed at the sad fate which awaited his relative.

This was the condition of the town, prisoners and military up to 7 o'clock last evening. All apprehensions of an intended rescue had long since been banished, and nothing was thought of but the approaching execution, whilst the overflowing throng of strangers were hunting quarters for the night. The bar-rooms were all crowded with people discussing the resignation of the prisoners to their fate; and so firmly had this conviction settled in the public mind, that military duty was regarded as a bore, and the *finale* of the tragedy regarded as almost reached.

The supper table of the Carter House was crowded for the fifth or sixth time, and all was moving on calmly and quietly up to 8 o'clock, when an alarm was given and the whole town thrown into commotion by an attempt of COOK and COPPIE to escape.

THE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

At 8¼ o'clock last evening the whole town was thrown into commotion by the report of a rifle under the wall of the jail, followed by several other shots from the vicinity of the guard-house, in close proximity to the jail. The military were called to arms, and the excitement was intense beyond anything that has yet occurred during our ever-memorable era of military occupation. In a few minutes the streets and avenues of the town were in possession of armed men, and it was with some difficulty that the cause of all the turmoil could be ascertained. Rumors of every description were afloat, and it was at one time thought that the prisoners had overpowered their guards and made their escape, and then that an attack had been made on the jail by parties attempting to rescue the prisoners. It was dangerous for a citizen to go out to ascertain the true cause of the excitement, and rumors of a most extensive character floated in, to be contradicted by momentary new arrivals of citizens driven in from the streets.

The sentinel stationed near the jail reported that at 8¼ o'clock he observed a man on the jail wall. He challenged him, and, receiving no answer, fired at him. Another head was also seen above the wall, but it disappeared as soon as the first one had been fired at. The man on the top of the wall seemed at first determined to jump down, but the sentinel declared his intention of impaling him on his bayonet, and he then retreated into the jail yard with COPPIE, and both gave themselves up without further resistance. COOK afterwards remarked that if he could *have* got over and throttled the guard, he would have made his escape. The Shenandoah Mountains are within ten minutes' run of the jail wall, and had he reached them, with his thorough knowledge of the mountains, his arrest would have been difficult—especially as but few of the military could have followed him during the night. They had succeeded, after two weeks' labor, whenever alone, and at night when the bed-clothes muffled the sound of the saw they had made out of an old Barlow knife, in cutting their own shackles, so that they could pry them off at any moment when they should have their other work completed.

They had also made a sort of chisel out of an old bed-screw, with which they succeeded, as opportunity would offer, in removing the plaster from the wall, and then brick after brick, until a space sufficient for them to pass through was opened all to the outer brick. The part of the wall on which they operated was in the rear of the bed on which they slept, and the bed being pushed against the wall completely hid their work from view. The bricks they took out were concealed in the drum of a stove, and the dirt and plaster removed in the course of their work was placed between the bed-clothing. They acknowledged that they had been at work a whole week in making the aperture in the wall. Their cell being on the first floor, the aperture was not more than five feet above the pavement of the yard, and when freed of their shackles their access to the yard was quite easy. Here, however, there was a smooth brick wall, about fifteen feet high, to scale. This difficulty was, however, soon overcome with the aid of the timbers of the scaffold on which Capt. BROWN was hung, and which was intended also for their own execution. They placed these against the wall and soon succeeded in reaching the top, from which they could have easily dropped to the other side, had not the vigilance of the sentinel on duty so quickly checked their movements. They were arrested in the jail-yard by Gen. TALIAFERRO and the officer of the day, who rushed to the jail the moment the alarm was given.

Gen. TALIAFERRO immediately telegraphed to Gov. WISE, informing him of the frustrated attempt of the prisoners. His answer directed that the military should immediately take possession of the interior of the jail, and guard the prisoners until they were executed. Sheriff CAMPBELL and Capt. AVIS are, of course, much chagrined at this near escape of the prisoners, especially as they had resisted all interference of the military with the interior discipline of the jail. The prisoners were shrewd and cunning fellows, and were undoubtedly without any accomplices in their undertaking. Their friends, who were still here, were also fearful that they might be suspected of knowledge of their attempt. The general impression is that if they had waited till midnight or later, they might have reached the mountains. But it is presumed they were fearful of being searched during the night, or desired to have as much as possible of the darkness, to gain a good distance before daylight would allow a general pursuit.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

At daybreak this morning the guards were detailed from the various barracks, announcing the death of the day of execution, and soon the whole community was astir. The anxiety to learn a true version of the events of last night, caused the streets to be thronged with people at an early hour. The military, most of whom had been on duty all night, or sleeping on their arms, looked less fit for the active duties of the day than was anticipated at the time of parade yesterday. The weather was bright and beautiful, and much milder than for several preceding days. At 9 o'clock, the entire military force in attendance was formed on Main-street, and the officers reported ready for duty at head-quarters. Three companies detailed for field duty crossed the bridge, immediately took up the line of march, and at 9½ o'clock were in the positions assigned them on the field. Those companies detailed for escort duty took up their positions in front of the jail, awaiting orders.

EXECUTION OF COPELAND AND GREEN.

At 10½ o'clock Gen. TALIAFERRO, with his staff, numbering about twenty-five officers, having given orders to prepare the two negro prisoners, Shermans GREEN and JOHN COPELAND, for execution, took their departure to join the main body of the troops on the field.

The military then formed in a hollow square around the jail, and an open wagon, containing the coffins of the prisoners, drew up in front, with a hearse to convey Sheriff CAMPBELL and his Deputies.

The crowd of citizens and strangers was very great—at least five times as numerous as on the occasion of Brown's execution—most of whom were already on the field, whilst others waited to see the prisoners come out.

The religious ceremonies in the cell of the prisoners were very impressive, and were conducted by Rev. Mr. NORRIS, of the Presbyterian, and Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, of the M. E. church.

At a quarter before 11 o'clock the prisoners, accompanied by the Sheriff and Rev. Mr. NORRIS, appeared at the jail door, and with their arms pinioned moved slowly forward towards the vehicle in waiting for them. They seemed downcast and were pale, of that calm and cheerful spirit evinced by Brown under similar circumstances. They were helped into the wagon and took their seats on their coffins, mutually looking to the right or left. The escort then commenced to move and the wagon was then flanked on either side by a company of riflemen marching in double lock step.

At seven minutes before 11 o'clock, the procession entered the field occupied by the military, and the prisoners cast a shuddering glance towards the gallows erected on the rising ground in its centre. In two minutes more the wagon stopped at the foot of the gallows, and whilst the prisoners were alighting, the companies forming the escort moved off to the position assigned them on the field.

The prisoners mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and were immediately joined by Sheriff CAMPBELL. After a brief prayer by the clergymen, the caps were drawn over their heads, and the ropes adjusted around their necks.

During the few moments they thus stood, GREEN remained quiet, but GREEN was engaged in earnest prayer up to the time the trap was drawn, when they were both launched into eternity.

GREEN died very easy, his neck being broken by the fall. The motion of his body was very slight. COPELAND seemed to suffer very much, and his body writhed in violent convulsions for several minutes. They were accompanied on the gallows by Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, NORRIS and LEAGE, to whom they bade an affectionate farewell, and expressed the hope of meeting them in Heaven. The bodies were placed in pauper coffins and carried back to jail. They will be interred to-morrow on the spot where the gallows stands, but there is a party of medical students here from Winchester who will doubtless not allow them to remain there long.

EXECUTION OF COOK AND COPPIE.

The bodies of the two negro prisoners having been brought back to the jail, at about 11½ o'clock notice was given to COOK and COPPIE that their time was approaching—only one hour more being allowed them. The military movements, similar to those at the first execution, were repeated, and the wagon with two more coffins was standing at the door at 12¼ o'clock. The same military escort was in readiness while the closing religious ceremonies were progressing in the cell. Since the failure of their attempt to escape, last night, their assumed composure and apparent resignation had given way, and they now looked at their fate with the full conviction of its awful certainty. They were reserved, and rather quiet, but formally joined in the religious ceremonies conducted by Messrs. NORRIS, LEAGE and WAUGH. When called upon by the Sheriff, they stood calm and quietly while their arms were being pinioned, and after bidding farewell to the guards at the jail, were helped into the wagon and took seats on their coffins. Their appearance was rather indicative of hopeless despair than of resignation, and they seemed to take but little notice of anything as the procession moved slowly on to the field of death.

The wagon reached the scaffold at 12:47 o'clock, and the prisoners ascended the scaffold with a determined firmness, that was scarcely surpassed by Capt. BROWN. A brief prayer was offered up by one of the clergymen, the rope was adjusted, the cap drawn, and both were launched into eternity, in seven minutes after they ascended the gallows. They both exhibited the most unflinching firmness, saying nothing with the exception of bidding farewell to the ministers and sheriff. After the rope was adjusted, COOK exclaimed, "Be quick—as quick as possible;" which was also repeated by COPPIE. After hanging for about half an hour, both bodies were taken down and placed in black walnut coffins, prepared for them. That of COOK was placed in a poplar box, labeled and directed as follows: "ANDREW P. WILLARD and ROBERT CROWLEY, No. 104 William-street, New-York; care of Adams' Express." COPPIE's body was placed in a similar box, to be forwarded to his mother, in Iowa.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Dec. 16.

The prisoners COOK and COPPIE were visited by Revs. Messrs. NORRIS, WAUGH and LEAGE. Previous to their departure for the scaffold, the prisoners were engaged in the entrance washing their feet and putting on their under-clothing. Capt. AVIS said that if they had anything to say they could say it then, in the presence of fifteen or twenty persons. COOK replied that he was grateful indeed for the kindness shown him by Sheriff CAMPBELL, the jailer and the guards. To Revs. Messrs. WAUGH, NORRIS, LEAGE, and the other ministers, who had manifested such interest in his welfare, and Messrs. JOSEPH F. BRESSEE and JOHN J. LEAGE, as well as the citizens generally, for their kindness to him, he was very grateful. At this point COOK burst up and said, "These are my sentiments, boys, gentlemen." COOK then gave directions in regard to one or two articles—one, a breastpin, he did not want taken off them, nor at the scaffold. He wished it given to his wife or to his boy, if he lived. Within his shirt-bosom, on the left side, was a daguerreotype and lock of his son's hair, which he wished given to his wife. Both requested that their arms should not be pinioned tight enough to stop the circulation of the blood, which was complied with. A blue cloth hood was thrown over COOK and a dark one over COOK. During these proceedings, COOK was struggling to keep down his emotions, and COOK was striving to be calm. The Quaker gentleman then remarked that "it was hard to die," to which COOK responded, "It is the parting from friends, not the dread of death, that moves us." On their way down again they were allowed to advance to the cell of SEAVERS and HAZIRE, and bid them farewell. They shook hands cordially, and COOK said to SEAVERS, "My friend, good-bye." SEAVERS replied, "Good-bye, cheer up; give my love to my friends in the other world." COOK also made a remark to SEAVERS which was unheard by the crowd, but SEAVERS replied, "Never mind." Both then shook hands with HAZIRE, and bade him "good-bye," but did not call him by name. On emerging from the jail COOK recognized several gentlemen, and bowed politely.

After the cap had been placed on their heads, COOK turned towards COOK and stretched forth his hand as far as possible. At the same time COOK said "Stop a minute, where is EDWARD? Good-bye." They then shook hands cordially, and COOK said "God bless you." The calm and collected manner of both was very marked.

On approaching the scaffold COOK shook hands with a large number of persons, and bowed politely to Mayor GREEN.

CAPT. COOK'S FUNERAL.

The *Tribune* stated, yesterday, that the effects of the Fourth-street Reformed Dutch Church in Wil-

Romney had "volunteered" the use of their church for the funeral of Capt. Cook, who was executed yesterday at Charlestown. The consistory of the church, "in order to prevent the formation of an impression that the funeral is intended to be an excitement on existing political or sectional topics," have published a card, stating that the use of the building was granted "from feelings of deep and sincere sympathy for afflicted relatives in their community, who, entirely disapproving Cook's connection with the recent troubles in Virginia, are nevertheless desirous of giving his remains a decent burial." A brother-in-law of Capt. Cook is an officer in the church, and Cook's sister is a member.

AID TO THE WOUNDED AT HARPER'S FERRY.

In the Virginia Senate, Dec. 14, the following communication was received from Gov. Wise:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Dec. 14, 1859.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Delegates:

I have received sundry communications from CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Esq., recommending an appropriation for the relief of Colonel W. ROGERSON, of Martinsburg, and SAMUEL C. YOUNG, of Charlestown, two persons who were severely wounded at Harper's Ferry. Concurring fully in the views presented by the writer, I commend the case of these men to the favorable notice and politic consideration of the General Assembly. Very respectfully, &c.,

HENRY A. WISE.

The communication reviews the affair, and the information concerning the wounding of these two men in the defense of the State.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

The epistolary efforts of Jean Brown are coming to the light in all directions. The old man was an indefatigable letter-writer, and the following, published in the Wooster (Ohio) *Republican*, is one of his latest:

JAIL, CHARLESTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

REV. MCFARLAND—*Dear Friend*: Although you may think me a curmudgeon, the spirit you show towards me and the man for which I am in bonds, makes me feel towards you as a dear friend. I would be glad to have you or any of my liberty-loving ministerial friends here, to talk and pray with me. I am not a stranger to the way of salvation by Christ. From my youth I have studied much on that subject, and at one time hoped to be a minister myself, but God had another work for me to do. To me it is given in behalf of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to suffer for his sake. But while I trust that I have some experimental and saving knowledge of religion, it would be a great pleasure to me to have some one better qualified than myself, to lead my mind in prayer and meditation, now that my time is so near a close. You may wonder, are there no ministers of the gospel here? I answer, No. These are no ministers of Christ here. Those ministers who profess to be Christian, and hold slaves or advocate Slavery, I cannot abide them. My knees will not bend in prayer with them while their hands are stained with the blood of souls. The subject you mention as having been preaching on, the day before you wrote to me, is one which I have often thought of since my imprisonment. I think I feel as happy as Paul did when he lay in prison. He knew if they killed him it would greatly advance the cause of Christ—that was the reason he rejoiced so. On that same ground, "I do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice." Let them hang me, I forgive them, and may God forgive them, for they know not what they do. I have no regret for the transaction for which I am condemned. I went against the laws of men, it is true, but, "whether it be right to obey God or men, judge ye." Christ told me to remember them that are in bonds, as *bound with* them, to do towards them as I would wish them to do unto me in similar circumstances. My conscience has not let me that. I tried to do it, but failed. Therefore I have no regret on that score. I have no sorrow either as to the result, only for my poor wife and children. They have suffered much, and it is hard to have them uncared for. But God will be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless.

I have frequently been in Wooster, and if any of my old friends from about Akron are there you can show them this letter. I have but a few more days, and I feel anxious to be away, to where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Farewell.

Your friend and the friend of all friends of Liberty,

JOHN BROWN.

THE QUESTION OF JOHN BROWN'S INSANITY.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM MR. CHILTON.

Mr. CAMPBELL publishes the following letter in the *National Intelligencer*, in explanation of his agency in procuring the affidavits of the insanity of JOHN BROWN:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: A card in your paper, signed G., of date 7th of December, which came to my notice only on Saturday last, renders it proper, in my judgment, that I should address you a brief communication under my own name. Urgent business engagements have prevented it at an earlier date. I do this very reluctantly, as I am sure I shall be credited by all who know me when I say I have no desire to see my name in the newspapers.

In my absence from home some time since my partner, J. B. MAGRUDER, Esq., caused to be inserted in your paper a card in answer to a communication from a letter-writer at Charlestown, Virginia, to the Baltimore *American*, saying that I was engaged in collecting affidavits by which it would appear that JOHN BROWN had been insane for several years. This was denied in the card. The denial was strictly true. I never did collect or procure an affidavit, directly or indirectly, touching the subject, nor have I ever seen one. If I had been at home I do not think I should myself have noticed the communication. If evidence had been furnished to me of BROWN's insanity, in the opinion of those who had known him, I should not, as his counsel, have hesitated to take their affidavits and use them as best I could for his defence, either before or after conviction. When I accepted the employment by the relatives and friends of BROWN to appear as his counsel, I held myself bound to render him my best services, as fully and zealously as I would have served the most distinguished man in the nation. I trust that in my professional career I shall never know or observe any difference between clients, whether they be high or low, rich or poor, popular or unpopular. When I engage as counsel, while it is always gratifying to me to have the approval of my friends and the public in the discharge of what I deem my duty, yet my own sense of propriety must be the tribunal of ultimate resort with me, and whithersoever duty points the way I will not fear to tread.

Your correspondent "G." says he desires "to vindicate the truth of history." What particular object he aimed at accomplishing by such vindication I do not distinctly understand. If he intended to attack me, (he acquits my partner,) I think before he wrote his communication he might have inquired of me, a resident of the same city with himself—perhaps an acquaintance and friend—what was the exact truth of the matter about which he was writing, so that truth might be fully vindicated. If he had done so before he published his communication, it would probably never have appeared, because he would have feared that it would utterly fail in the vindication he proposed to effect. It may be justly said that the truth of history has even suffered at the hands of those who rile and publish without proper inquiry.

I have already said I have never seen one of the affidavits presented to Gov. WISE touching BROWN's insanity. Nor did I ever write or present, or cause to be written or presented to him any petition in BROWN's behalf. Nor was I aware that any such petition had been presented to him until I saw the fact stated in his message. Yet I take occasion to say I would have presented a petition on behalf of BROWN to Gov. WISE, not such as one as was presented, because that is obnoxious to the criticism the Governor makes upon it, viz: that it betrays a want of knowledge of Virginia law, which I am not willing to admit on my part, and but for this fact I do not think I should have troubled you now.

The whole explanation is this: Whilst I was in Richmond attending the Court of Appeals in BROWN's case, I received a letter from MR. HOYT, a young lawyer in Boston, who was one of my colleagues in conducting BROWN's defence before the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, at Charlestown, Va., saying he had just by express the records in two other cases of the Charlestown convicts, requesting that MR. GREEN, Esq., my colleague in Richmond, and myself, would, in the event we were successful in our application for a writ of error in BROWN's case, apply as counsel for similar writs in the other cases; saying also that he was on his way to Ohio to procure affidavits of BROWN's insanity, upon which to found an application for an issue under the statute of Virginia. It seems that he and other friends of BROWN, had been misled, as they allege, by an editorial of the Richmond *Enquirer*, published after BROWN was sentenced, stating, in reference to his alleged insanity, that it was still not too late to have the question of insanity tried upon an issue and relief afforded, if it was found to exist. I have never seen the editorial in question.

I returned from Richmond on Sunday, and on Monday morning, on my way to attend the Alexandria Circuit Court, I casually met Mr. HOYT. He said he had just returned from Ohio with a large number of affidavits touching BROWN's sanity, and wished to consult me. I replied that he must come down to Alexandria if he wished to see me, as I should most probably remain there during the week, which I did. I have neither seen nor heard from Mr. HOYT since.

I learned for the first time on yesterday that Gov. WISE came through this city on his return from Charlestown. Unexpectedly I was absent, and as BROWN's execution was fixed for a day not distant, Mr. HOYT prepared the affidavit and signed my name to it as BROWN's, and submitted it, accompanied with the affidavits, himself in person to Gov. WISE. If I had been at home I should certainly, as counsel for BROWN, have presented to the Governor a petition accompanied with the affidavits, but should not have prayed for an issue, as I knew that after sentence there could be no issue ordered by any authority, unless the Legislature did it by a special law. After conviction and before sentence an issue might, upon cause shown to believe him insane, have been ordered by the Court which tried him. Nor should I have prayed for pardon, as I knew that by the laws of Virginia the Governor had no power to pardon in cases of conviction for treason, which was BROWN's case. I should simply have submitted the affidavits to him to be dealt with as he thought fit and proper.

If there be any private or public interest felt in having the truth of the history of this transaction accurately ascertained and recorded as a part of the history of the country, I wish I have furnished your correspondent G., and all others who may desire it, full information upon the subject, and the material for making up an accurate and complete record.

SAMUEL CHILTON.

ANTI-ABOLITION ASSOCIATION IN RICHMOND.

A large number of the prominent citizens of Richmond, Va., have signed a preliminary agreement for the formation of an "Anti-Abolition Association." The following are the principal pledges to which the members bind themselves:

Determined no longer to hold intercourse of trade, or otherwise, knowingly, with avowed enemies and revilers, we, the undersigned, citizens of Richmond, and others, resolve and agree one with another, under no circumstances, and through no temptation of profit, to sell, buy from, deal with, or employ, knowingly, from this time forward, any person known, or generally reputed to be an Abolitionist:

Or knowingly to buy from any person whatever goods of any kind, known or believed to be manufactured by, purchased from, or belonging to, wholly or in part, to any one so esteemed:

And to direct our agents and factors everywhere throughout the Union, to have no dealings on our account with any such persons or in any such goods—except that this agreement shall not embrace the sale or purchase of such above described goods as are now on hand, or were actually ordered before the date of this agreement:

And we further engage with one another to endeavor, by all fair means, in any case of reasonable doubt, to learn whether Abolition sentiments be, or not, entertained by those with whom we might else have business dealings, or otherwise employ, to the end that we may refuse such employment or dealings; and hold ourselves free to advertise a Committee of Vigilance, to be appointed hereafter if deemed desirable, of the names of all such Abolitionists known to us, as also any violation of this agreement by any one who shall subscribe the same—which Committee shall publish so much of such information, or any other coming to their knowledge, and calculated to further the end in view, as they may in their discretion see fit:

We pledge to one another our good names and good faith for keeping truly, and according to its spirit, this agreement.

UNION MOVEMENT IN ALBANY.

A call for a Union meeting has been issued at Albany, bearing the signatures of G. Y. LANSING, ERASTUS CORNING, THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOEL RAYMONDS, and others. The call reads as follows:

VINDICATION OF NORTHERN SENTIMENT.—The undersigned, citizens of Albany, believing that the sentiments of the people of the North, in regard to the recent outrages upon Virginia, have been grossly misrepresented, and desirous of expressing their abhorrence of those acts, and their condemnation of the guilty participants therein, and of vindicating the loyalty of the people of the North to the Constitution, their devotion to the Union, and their recognition of the equality of the States, and the rights of each to uphold its own institutions and administer its own laws as it may see fit, request their fellow-citizens to unite in a call for a public meeting at the Capitol, on some day hereafter to be designated, to give a full, adequate and authoritative expression to these sentiments.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society—Addresses by Hon. Edward Everett, Prof. Longfellow and Dr. Holmes.

The Massachusetts Historical Society held a special meeting on Thursday evening, at the residence of Hon. DAVID SEARS, to pay a tribute of respect to the late WASHINGTON IRVING.

After a formal announcement of the death of Mr. IRVING, by Mr. SEARS, Prof. LONGFELLOW made a few remarks, alluding, in affecting terms, to his personal intercourse with the deceased, and concluded by offering a series of appropriate resolutions.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in seconding the resolutions, read the following memoir of IRVING:

"I cordially concur in the resolutions which Mr. LONGFELLOW has submitted to the Society. They do no more than justice to the merits and character of Mr. IRVING, as a man and as a writer; and it is to me, Sir, a very pleasing circumstance that a tribute like this to the Nestor of the prose writers of America—so just and so happily expressed—should be paid by the most distinguished of our American poets.

If the year 1769 is distinguished, above every other year of the last century, for the number of eminent men to which it gave birth, that of 1859 is thus far signalized in this century for the number of bright names which it has taken from us; and surely that of WASHINGTON IRVING may be accounted with the brightest on the list.

It is eminently proper that we should take a respectful notice of his decease. He has stood for many years on the roll of our honorary members, and he has enriched the literature of the country with two first-class historical works, which, although from their subjects they possess a peculiar attraction for the people of the United States, are yet, in general interest, second to no cotemporary works in that department of literature. I allude, of course, to the *History of the Life and Voyages of Columbus* and the *Life of Washington*.

Although Mr. IRVING's devotion to literature as a profession—and a profession pursued with almost unequaled success—was caused by untoward events, which in ordinary cases would have proved the ruin of a life—a rare good fortune attended his literary career. Without having received a collegiate education, and destined first to the legal profession, which he abandoned as uncongenial, he had in very early life, given promise of attaining a brilliant reputation as a writer. Some essays from his pen attracted notice before he reached his majority. A few years later, the numbers of the *Salmagundi*, to which he was a principal contributor, enjoyed a success throughout the United States far beyond any former similar work, and not surpassed, if equaled, by anything which has since appeared.

This was followed by *Knickerbocker's History of New-York*, which at once placed Mr. IRVING at the head of American humorists. In the class of compositions to which it belongs, I know of nothing happier than this work in our language. It has probably been read as widely, and with as keen a relish as anything from Mr. IRVING's pen. It would seem cynical to subject a work of this kind to an austere commentary, at least while we are paying a tribute to the memory of its lamented author. But I may be permitted to observe that, while this kind of writing fits well with the joyous temperament of youth, in the first flush of successful authorship, and is managed by Mr. IRVING with great delicacy and skill, it is, in my opinion, better adapted for a *jeu d'esprit* in a magazine than for a work of considerable compass. To travesty an entire history seems to me a mistaken effort of ingenuity, and not well applied to the countrymen of WILLIAM of Orange, GROTIUS, the DE WITTS and VAN TROMP.

This work first made Mr. IRVING known in Europe. His friend, Mr. HENRY BREVOORT, one of the associate wits of the *Salmagundi*, had sent a copy of it to Sir WALTER SCOTT, himself chiefly known at that time as the most popular of the English poets of the day, though as such beginning to be outdone by the fresher brightness of BYRON's inspiration. SCOTT, though necessarily ignorant of the piquant allusions to topics of cotemporary interest, and wholly destitute of sympathy with the spirit of the work, entered fully into its humor as a literary effort, and spoke of it with discrimination and warmth. His letter to Mr HENRY BREVOORT is now in the possession of his son, our esteemed corresponding associate, Mr. J. CARSON BREVOORT, to whose liberality we are indebted for the curious panoramic drawing of the military works in the environs of Boston, executed by a British officer in 1775, which I have had the pleasure, on behalf of Mr. BREVOORT, of tendering to the Society this evening. Mr. CARSON BREVOORT has caused a lithographic *fac simile* of Sir WALTER SCOTT's letter to be executed, and of this interesting relic he also offers a copy to the acceptance of the Society. The letter has been inserted in the very instructive article on Mr. IRVING, in ALLIBONE's invaluable dictionary of English and American authors; but as it is short, and may not be generally known to the Society, I will read it from the *fac simile*:

MY DEAR SIR.—I beg you to accept my best thanks for the uncommon degree of entertainment which I have received from the most excellently jocose history of New-York. I am sensible that as a stranger to American parties and political I must lose much of the concealed satire of the piece; but I must own that, looking at the simple and obvious meaning only, I have never read anything so closely resembling the style of DEAN SWIFT as the annals of DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER. I have been employed these few evenings in reading them aloud to Mrs. S., and two ladies who are our guests, and our sides have been absolutely sore with laughing. I think, too, there are passages which indicate that the author possesses powers of a different kind, and has some touches which remind me much of STERNE. I beg you will have the kindness to let me know when Mr. IRVING takes pen in hand again, for assuredly I shall expect a very great treat, which I may chance never to hear of but through your kindness.

Believe me, Dear Sir,

Your obliged humble serv't,

WALTER SCOTT.

ABBOTSFORD, 23d April, 1818.

After Mr. IRVING had been led to take up his residence abroad and to adopt literature as a profession and a livelihood—a resource to which he was driven by the failure of the commercial house of his relatives, of which he was nominally a partner—he produced in rapid succession a series of works which stood the test of English criticism, and attained a popularity not surpassed—hardly equaled—by that of any of his European cotemporaries. This fact, besides being attested by the critical journals of the day, may be safely inferred from the munificent prices paid by the great London bookseller, the elder MURRAY, for the copyright of several of his productions. He wrote, among other subjects, of English manners, sports and traditions—national traits of character—certainly the most difficult topics for a foreigner to treat, and he wrote at a time when SCOTT was almost annually sending forth one of his marvelous novels; when the poetical reputation of MOORE, BYRON, CAMPBELL and ROGERS was at the zenith; and the public appetite was consequently fed almost to satiety by these familiar domestic favorites. But notwithstanding these disadvantages and obstacles to success, he rose at once to a popularity of the most brilliant and enviable kind; and this too in a branch of literature which had not been cultivated with distinguished success in England since the time of GOLDSMITH, and with the exception of GOLDSMITH, not since the days of ADDISON and STEELE.

Mr. IRVING's manner is often compared with ADDISON's; though, closely examined, there is no great resemblance between them, except that they both write in a simple, unaffected style, remote from the tinsel and statelliness of JOHNSON and GIBBON. It was one of the witty, but rather ill-natured, sayings of Mr. SAMUEL ROGERS, where epigrams sometimes did as much injustice to his own kind and generous nature as they did to the victims of his pleasantry, that WASHINGTON IRVING was ADDISON and WATER; a judgment which, if seriously dealt with, is altogether aside from the merits of the two writers, who have very little in common. ADDISON had received a finished classical education at the Charter House and at Oxford, was eminently a man of books, and had a decided taste for literary criticism. Mr. IRVING, for a man of letters, was not a great reader, and if he possessed the critical faculty never exercised it. ADDISON quoted the Latin poets freely and wrote correct Latin verses himself. Mr. IRVING made no pretensions to a familiar acquaintance with the classics, and probably never made a hexameter in his life. ADDISON wrote some smooth English poetry, which Mr. IRVING, I believe, never attempted; but with the exception of two or three exquisite hymns, (which will last as long as the English language does,) the brilliant skaits of fairies in the "Campaign," and one or two compositions not very brilliant, passages from Cato, and a line of ADDISON's poetry has been quoted for a hundred years. But Mr. IRVING's peculiar vein of humor is not inferior in playful readiness to ADDISON's; his society characterization is quite equal; his judgment upon all moral relations as sound and true; his human sympathies more comprehensive, tenderer, and chaster; and his poetical faculty, though never developed in verse, vastly above ADDISON's. One chord in the human heart, the pathetic, for whose sweet music ADDISON had no ear, IRVING touched with the hand of a master. He learned that skill in the school of early disappointment.

In this respect the writer was in both cases reflected in the man. ADDISON, after a protracted suit, made an "ambitious match" with a termagant peeress; IRVING, who would as soon have married Hecate as a woman like the Countess of WARWICK, buried a blighted hope, never to be rekindled, in the grave of a youthful sorrow.

As miscellaneous essayists, in which capacity only they can be compared, IRVING exceeds ADDISON in versatility and range, quite as much as ADDISON exceeds IRVING in the far less important quality of classical tincture; while as a great national historian, our countryman reaped laurels in a field which ADDISON never entered.

Mr. IRVING's first great historical work, *The Life and Voyages of Columbus*, appeared at London and New-York in 1828. Being at Bordeaux in the Winter of 1825-6, he received a letter from Mr. ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, then Minister of the United States in Spain, informing him that a work was passing through the press, containing a collection of documents relative to the voyages of COLUMBUS, among which were many of a highly important nature recently discovered in the public archives. This was the now well-known work of NAVARRETE, the Secretary of the Royal Spanish Academy of History. Mr. EVERETT, in making this communication to Mr. IRVING, suggested that the translation of NAVARRETE's volumes into English, by some American scholar, would be very desirable. Mr. IRVING concurred in this opinion, and, having previously intended to visit Madrid, shortly afterwards repaired to that capital, with a view to undertake the proposed translation.

NAVARRETE's collection was published soon after Mr. IRVING's arrival at Madrid, and, finding it rich in original documents hitherto unknown, which threw additional light on the discovery of America, he conceived the happy idea (instead of a simple translation) of preparing from them and other materials liberally placed at his disposal, in the public and private libraries of Spain, (and especially that of Mr. OSMIDAN RICO, our Consul at Valencia, with whom Mr. IRVING was domesticated at Madrid, and who possessed a collection of manuscripts and books of extreme value,) a new history of the greatest event of modern times, drawn up in the form of a life of COLUMBUS. He addressed himself with zeal and assiduity to the execution of this happy conception, and in about two years the work, in four octavo volumes, was ready for the press. When it is considered that much of the material was to be drawn from ancient manuscripts and black letter chronicles in a foreign tongue, it is a noble monument of the industry, as well as the literary talent, of its author.

That these newly discovered materials for a life of COLUMBUS, and a history of the great discovery, should have fallen directly into the hands of an American writer, so well qualified to make a good use of them as Mr. IRVING, and that the credit of producing the first adequate memorial of this all-important event should have been thus secured to the United States by their most popular author, is certainly a very pleasing coincidence.

The limits of this occasion require me to pass over two or three popular works of a light cast, for which Mr. IRVING collected the materials while carrying on his historical researches in Spain, as also those which issued from his industrious and fertile pen, after his return to the United States in 1832. At this period of his life he began seriously to contemplate the preparation of his last great production—*The Life of Washington*. This subject had been pressed upon him, while he was yet in Europe, by Mr. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE, the celebrated publisher at Edinburgh, and Mr. IRVING determined to undertake it as soon as his return to America should bring him within reach of the necessary documents. Various circumstances occurred to prevent the execution of the project at this time, especially his appointment as Minister to Spain, and his residence in that country from 1842 to 1846. On his return to America, at the close of his mission, he appears to have applied himself diligently to the long-meditated undertaking, though he proceeded but slowly, at first, in its execution. The first volume appeared in 1855, and the four following in rapid succession. The work was finally completed the present year—at the close of the life of its illustrious author, and of a literary career of such rare brilliancy and success.

It would be altogether a work of supererogation to engage in any general commentary on the merits of Mr. IRVING's two great historical works, and the occasion is not appropriate for a critical analysis of them. They have taken a recognized place in the historical literature of the age, and stand, by all confession, in the front rank of those works of history of which this century and especially this country has been so honorably prolific. Reserving a distinguished place apart for the venerable name of MARSHALL, Mr. IRVING leads the long line of American historians—first in time and not second in beauty of style, conscientious accuracy, and skillful arrangement of materials. As his two works treat respectively of themes, which for purely American interest stand at the head of all single subjects of historical research, so there is no one of our writers to whom the united voice of the country would with such cheerful unanimity have intrusted their composition.

From the time that he entered for life upon a literary career, Mr. IRVING gave himself almost exclusively to its pursuit. He filled the office of *Chargé d'Affaires* for a short time in London, prior to his return to the United States, and that of Minister to Spain from 1842 to 1846. His diplomatic dispatches in that capacity are among the richest of the treasures which lie buried in the public archives at Washington.

A more beautiful life than Mr. IRVING's can hardly be imagined. Not unchekered with adversity, his early trials, under the soothing influence of time, without subduing the natural cheerfulness of his disposition, threw over it a mellow tenderness, which breathes in his habitual trains of thought, and is reflected in the amenity of his style. His misfortunes in business, kindly overruled by a gracious Providence, laid the foundation of literary success, reputation and prosperity. At two different periods of his career he engaged in public life; entering without ambition; performing its duties with diligence and punctuality; and leaving it without regret. He was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* to London under Gen. JACKSON's Administration, and Minister to Spain under Mr. TYLER's, the only instances perhaps in this century, in which a distinguished Executive appointment has been made without a thought as to the political opinions of the person appointed. Mr. IRVING's appointment to Spain was made on the recommendation of Mr. WEBSTER, who told me that he regarded it as one of the most honorable memorials of his administration of the Department of State. It was no doubt a pleasing circumstance to Mr. IRVING, to return in his advancing years, crowned with public honors, to the country where, in earlier life, he had pursued his historical studies with so much success; but public life had no attractions for him. The respect and affection of the community followed him to his retirement—he lived in prosperity without an ill-wisher; finished the work which was given him to do, amidst the blessings of his countrymen, and died amidst loving kindred in honor and peace.

Col. ASPINWALL, who had known IRVING when in England, Professor FELTON, and Dr. HOLMES followed with appropriate remarks; and letters from GEORGE TICKNOR and Hon. CHARLES SUMNER were read.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, of East Granville, Mass., died Dec. 14, at the age of 87 years. Born in Granville during the Revolution (1774,) he graduated and studied divinity at Yale College, and preached his first sermon in Granville on the 30th of April, 1795, and was settled as pastor there Feb. 2, 1796. This relation he actively and uninterruptedly maintained until 1854, a period of 58 years, when he preached his farewell sermon.

Mr. John J. Pippy, editor and proprietor of the Middlesex (Mass.) *Journal*, died at his residence in Woburn, Dec. 14, in the 33d year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is proposed to have an Agricultural Convention at Yale College, during the present Winter, to continue in session during the whole month of February. The exercises are to consist of lectures by leading men, eminent in the different departments of agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, &c. About eighty lectures are provided for. Each lecture will be followed by a general discussion.

In the Alabama House, Mr. Adams has introduced a bill to protect the State against Abolition school teachers. This bill provides that county superintendents shall not grant a license to any person, male or female, to teach school in that State, unless the applicant has been a resident of some Slave State for ten years. If superintendents do grant the license, they are liable to a fine of not less than two, nor more than five hundred dollars.

An aurora of peculiar brilliancy was observed, Dec. 13, at Lancaster, N. H. A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* describes it as follows: "This morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, there streamed up from the northern Heavens a series of florid exhalations, which were soon diffused over a large space, and caused the snow to be tinged with the same beautiful hue."

Old Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburgh, Va., was destroyed by fire recently. There were many interesting incidents of the Revolutionary War associated with it, and the Norfolk *Argus* thinks that its burning at the present time is ominous of more appalling events in the history of our country.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening some scoundrel discharged a pistol at a car on the Pennsylvania-avenue Railroad, Philadelphia. The ball perforated the coat-sleeve of a passenger and passed out on the opposite side of the car.

Alejandro Garcer and Guillot Faustin Eloy have been convicted in the District Court for the Southern District of Florida, of the murder of Capt. B. Moranton. Judge Marvin sentenced them to be hung on the 6th day of next January.

A steam-propeller, called the *Kilauea*, has been built at East Boston for the Sandwich Island trade. Her measurement is 400 tons.

It is proposed to raise $150,000 by loan for the expenses of the statutory revision of the Massachusetts laws.

The Republicans of Pittsburg (Penn.) have had a split and nominated two candidates for the Mayoralty.

OWEN LOVEJOY.

ADDRESS OF THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee, held at Tammany Hall, Thursday evening, December 15, 1859, James Bagley, John Vance, Joseph M. Marsh, Nicholas Murphy, Richard T. Compton, Michael Connolly and John Hardy were appointed a Committee to prepare an address, and they reported the following, which was unanimously adopted by the General Committee:

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

The representatives you have charged with the duty of supervising your political interest, deem it proper to address you upon the subject of the recent contest in this City, and the present position of our party. You have emerged from that contest under defeat, but you are not conquered. Gallantly you have struggled, and the strength and spirit you have manifested sufficiently indicate to every enlightened observer, that the power and discipline of your organization are unbroken. Precisely two years ago, a Democrat, running as a candidate against your organization, was elected to the Mayoralty, notwithstanding your strenuous efforts in support of your own nominee. Again, one year since, we were defeated, even more disastrously, because a gentleman who made no pretence of Democracy was elected to the responsible office of Comptroller. Neither of these defeats, however, was sufficient to subdue your invincible determination, for in November last year, and again in the present year, you nevertheless triumphantly elected your entire City and County ticket, composed, in each instance, exclusively of Democrats, whose fidelity to your organization at Tammany Hall, is undoubted. If previous defeats, so much more disheartening, could not dampen the ardor nor diminish the power with which you met and triumphed over your opponents when the issues of a State election demanded your best efforts, no one can doubt that you will go through the Presidential contest, upon which we are now entering, with a resolution and energy which will secure to your standard a victory more glorious and decisive than any you have yet achieved.

The recent contest, however, presents some features so peculiar that they may well be noted and remembered. By reason of the divisions which formerly existed in the Democratic Party in this State, but which are now happily, and, we trust, forever healed, our political opponents, as is well known, have for a series of years controlled the Legislature of the State. Organized upon the solitary principle of an offensive interference with institutions existing, and contests waged elsewhere, it was, perhaps, not strange that they took advantage of the power they had acquired, against the votes and wishes of the people of this City, to apply the same principle of interference to matters which were strictly local, and in which our own people were alone interested. Making a pretence of the alleged misconduct of an individual who had been put by your, as now appears, misplaced confidence at the head of the City Government, and whose acts, if they were in some respects justly liable to exception, should nevertheless have been left to the corrective power which the people of this City held in their own hands, our "Republican" masters at Albany imposed upon us a series of measures, justly offensive as an arbitrary exercise of power, and a flagrant violation of the dearly-cherished principles of self-government. The individual we have alluded to was not backward in making himself the especial champion of the hostility which this unjust and oppressive legislation naturally aroused; and if his measures of resistance were not always judicious, they had a color of justice and municipal right, which gave him a hold upon the hearts of very many of our citizens. Participating in this feeling, although neither his personal nor official integrity, nor political soundness, was beyond question, the Democracy of this City two years since again placed him in nomination for the Mayoralty; but as is above stated, he was defeated by a combination of "Republicans," Americans and outside Democrats.

Although the support you gave to him was earnest and generous, the person to whom it was extended has requited it by systematic efforts to break down your organization and destroy your power. In pursuance of this policy, he last year accomplished a division in your ranks, which gave the Comptrollership to a "Republican," and this Fall he appeared at the Democratic State Convention, with an organized band of ruffians from this City, and unsuccessfully attempted, with the assistance of three of the regular delegates out of 128, to control its proceedings by physical force. This work of folly and treason made him at once a serviceable instrument and natural ally of our "Republican" opponents; and the people of this City have just been astonished by the most remarkable coalition ever known in our political annals.

The "Republicans," with a large number of the Americans, have united with a portion of the Democratic Party in a combined and malignant assault upon your organization at Tammany Hall and its estimable candidates, with the undisguised object of electing the very man the "Republicans" had previously denounced as the incarnation of everything bad, and whose official conduct they had made the pretence, not only for their usurpation of power over this City, but for his removal from office by special legislation, thereby giving to him a temporary local strength which neither his personal nor political merits could ever have secured.

The parties to this coalition have steadily aided each other at every point of the contest. Meetings called by either, have been attended *en masse* by the adherents of both, in order to give an appearance of great strength to each, and thereby discourage the supporters of Mr. HAVEMEYER, and draw votes from him to one of the other candidates. Falsehoods started by either party to the coalition, have been taken up and commented upon by the other as though they were true. But, most efficient of all, the flagrant and concerted fraud was practiced by the *Tribune* and *Courier*, as the organs of ODYKE, and the *Herald* and *News* as the organs of WOOD, of pertinaciously insisting that the contest was entirely between these two candidates, and that Mr. HAVEMEYER would only receive a lower vote than either. Deceived by these assurances—although a decisive majority of the Democrats of this City have voted for their own candidate, Mr. HAVEMEYER—a large number of those not active in politics, in the excess of their opposition to WOOD, were induced to vote for ODYKE, under a belief that it was necessary to do so, in order to defeat WOOD.

In addition to these, a large number of moderate, quiet voters, of not strong partisan sympathies, were also deceived into throwing away their votes upon ODYKE; while the "Republican" politicians and corruptionists, with a portion of the Americans, cast their votes directly for WOOD, and thus insured his election.

Now that the contest is over, the *Courier* boasts that a large number of the "Republicans" voted for WOOD, in order to conquer Tammany Hall; while the *Tribune* more craftily suggests that WOOD's election was accomplished by the large "American" vote he received. This sympathy with WOOD by the "Republicans" did not cease with the close of the polls, for the same evening his name and election were greeted with cheers at their head-quarters in Broadway.

The art with which the respective parties to the coalition played into each other's hands, was very palpable, in their assaults upon Mr. HAVEMEYER's political position, on directly opposite grounds. By the *Tribune* and *Courier* he was justly characterized as a supporter of Mr. BUCHANAN's election, and the political prejudices of their partisans were thus violently excited against him. The *Herald* and *News*, on the other side, falsely denounced him as a Free-Soiler and supporter of Col. FRÉMONT, and thus alienated from him the support of a number of national men. Mr. HAVEMEYER's nomination at Tammany Hall was surely a sufficient refutation of this slander, but it should be added in justice to him, that he not only voted for Mr. BUCHANAN, but contributed liberally in money to aid his election, although he had then been for many years retired from active politics. All doubts upon these points, if any existed, are relieved by the manly and gratifying publication made by Mr. HAVEMEYER in a letter to the Press, as soon as self-respect permitted him to notice the slanders so profusely circulated against him. He is a national man, devoted to the union of these States; and, combining in so eminent a degree the merits of political soundness and personal worth, he was fitly selected as a candidate by an organization which has never failed to adhere to the candidates and principles of the National Democracy.

It is not a matter of much surprise that, under the circumstances which existed, your regular organization has been beaten. There prevailed among its leading members too great a confidence in its prestige and strength, and an insufficient realization of the extent and power of the coalition formed for your defeat. This over-confidence led to an insufficiency in the efforts for success, when proper exertions could certainly have secured it. Accustomed to triumph, a carelessness had gradually increased among the active men of the Democratic Party in respect to the efficiency and completeness of the local organizations, and these, we regret to say, were in many instances miserably deficient. In some cases the Ward organizations, which must be the life of any party, had either fallen into disuse or were in treacherous or unreliable hands. The great strength of the Democracy led also to local divisions in many of the districts—the contending factions being sometimes about equal in strength, and naturally siding with different candidates in the Mayoralty contest. Your City candidates were not in the field for more than two weeks previous to the election, which was the whole period of the canvass for their nomination—time much too short for the creation of adequate local organizations. On the other hand, the combinations which accomplished your defeat were being formed during a period of two years, under the lead of an unscrupulous man, who was all the time an avowed candidate, devoting himself exclusively to associating, for the temporary purposes of a local election, every man who was either dissatisfied or disappointed from any cause—all who could be deceived by falsehoods, or lured by promises—large numbers interested for the success of local candidates, and every selfish and jobbing interest. Wherever there was a local division on local candidates, or a special interest associated for a particular object, the leader in the coalition hung out his sign as a Mayoralty candidate, and made common cause with them, thus securing the votes of thousands upon thousands of Democrats in this merely municipal contest, although at the State election he did not venture to run a separate county ticket; and wherever he presented local candidates, they were overwhelmingly defeated. It cannot be denied that from these causes he was supported by thousands of Democrats as honest and well-meaning as any, and we are far from impugning their motives, as we are from doubting that they will hereafter be found supporting the regular organization and candidates of the Democratic Party.

There is one feature, Democrats of New-York, of the recent contest, which you will not fail to remark as specially significant. It is the common and malignant hostility to Tammany Hall, as the citadel of your organization, of all the parties to the coalition. It is not strange that the "Republican" should be hostile to Tammany Hall. From the time it was built until the present year, Democrats of all kindred shades of opinion have found in Tammany Hall a hearty support; and Democrats of Protestant descent during the whole period of his Administration, it has supported faithfully every National Democratic candidate, and resolutely opposed sectional and sectional agitation, in whatever shape it may have been attempted. It has at all times been the head-quarters and stronghold of sound, national, Democratic principles—at once a source of hope and confidence to their supporters, and a terror and barrier to all who were arrayed against our national honor, our national Union or our national interests. It is because our "Republican" opponents feel this—because they realize that Tammany Hall is the centre and heart of the mighty Democratic strength of this City, and because that strength is a power which threatens their destruction in this great State—that they are as deadly and unscrupulous in their enmity. On the other hand, those who seek to destroy Tammany Hall, although they nevertheless profess National Democratic principles, are mostly actuated by the resistance which it offers to those who are leagued against the public treasury, and the fidelity with which it upholds "law and order." As the pursued thief is apt to cry "stop thief" as heartily as the most innocent, so those constantly engaged in plots for private gain at the public expense—and especially that foul sheet (the *Tribune*,) which is the local organ of the most corrupt and unscrupulous clique ever known in this State, the present rulers of the lobby at Albany—are accustomed to declaim against the corruption and iniquity of Tammany Hall. You know how false such accusations are. Issues of this kind can only be decided by the facts, and Tammany Hall may well be proud of the general character of her records. The ticket presented for your support at the November election in 1858, headed by JOHN KELLY for the Sheriffalty, and the equally excellent County ticket at the last November election, are the kind of selections made by Tammany Hall for public office—men whose capacity, integrity and Democracy are equally undoubted. Of like excellent character were MESSRS. HAVEMEYER, TUMAN and MCELROY, our candidates at the recent election. It was only when they were nominated, and because they were recognized as men who were not only pure themselves, but were also unrelenting foes to corruption and wrong-doing of every kind, that those whose selfish interests were thus endangered were aroused to the most desperate exertions. The whole force of the contracting interest, the hordes of speculators and monopolists who are interested in the West Washington Market lease, and other huge schemes for depleting the public treasury, and every class in the community which thrives by the violation of law, were instantly banded together by the pressure of a common danger, to defeat

[illegible] that Doughty received the monies in a Shoulder[illegible] county. Thereupon the Justice [illegible] the sheriff "execution against the body to issue." The Sheriff issued execution against the body of Doughty, who was accordingly arrested and committed to the jail of Ulster County. This action was then brought in the Supreme Court for the escape, and the defendant contended that the action on the judgment for the [illegible] was void, there being no judgment which authorized the execution against the person. The Supreme Court [illegible] Justice Court not [illegible] "When a judgment is rendered in a case, where the defendant is subject to arrest and imprisonment [illegible] the judgment and entered in the docket." The Justice did having entered this fact in the judgment in this case, it was contended that the judgment was not entered and was void. On the trial a verdict was taken subject to the opinion of the Court of General Term, when the question now came up for argument. After a lengthy discussion the decision was reserved.

John Hasbrouck for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool for defendant.

Hudson County.
SERVICE BY MAIL.

Application of Jacob Geiglement.—This was the motion by the petitioner a writ of habeas corpus which was served upon him for the relief of the petitioner. The first was made under an order issued by Justice Wright, of Ulster County. The Sheriff returns that he holds the prisoner in default of surety on $1,000 bonds.

The petitioner's counsel contended that no service of notice to justify had been made upon him; he was entitled to be upon the bail offered. The counsel for Sheriff contended that as such notice had to be served by mail, they should have 40 instead of 20 days. Tuesday was finally postponed until Saturday.

John Cook for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool for defendant.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Wednesday Morning, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

BEEF.

The demand has been moderate for most description, in the main, previous quotations.

Beef, corning pieces, ℔ lb	12	@ 16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	9	@ 10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb	9	@ 12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	11	@ 13
Beef, corned chuck, ℔ lb	10	@ —
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	14	@ 16
Beef, porterhouse, ℔ lb	12	@ 14
Beef, tenderloin, ℔ lb	14	@ 16
Beef, cutlets, ℔ lb	9	@ 12
Beef, [illegible], ℔ lb	9	@ 12
Beef, tongue, ℔ lb	10	@ 12½
Beef, corned chuck, ℔ lb	8	@ 9
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	10	@ 11
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	12	@ 12½
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	11	@ 12
Pork, fresh steak, ℔ lb	12	@ 14
Pork, corned, ℔ lb	9	@ 12
Pork, [illegible], ℔ lb	9	@ 12
Pork, [illegible], ℔ lb	9	@ 12
Pork, [illegible], ℔ lb	8	@ 9
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	10	@ 12½
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	11	@ 11
Beef, [illegible], each	1 25	@2 00
Beef, [illegible], ℔ lb	9	@ 10
Beef, [illegible], ℔ lb	9	@ 12
Beef, [illegible], ℔ lb	12	@ 14
Beef, [illegible], ℔ lb	12	@ 14
Beef, [illegible], ℔ lb	12	@ 14
Beef, [illegible], ℔ lb	10	@ 12½
Beef, [illegible], ℔ lb	10	@ 11
Tongues, each	75	@ 80
Lard, ℔ lb	12	@ 12½
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11	@ 12
Sausage, City made, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME

Have been generally abundant and in request at steady rates.

Chickens, Bucks Co., ℔ lb	16	@ 18
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	37½	@ 75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb	14	@ 18
Fowls, ℔ lb	11	@ 14
Turkeys, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Geese, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Geese, each	1 00	@1 75
Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@1 37½
Ducks, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Canada Fowls, ℔ pair	62	@ 87
Pigeons, Canada, ℔ dozen	2 00	@2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 00	@1 50
Wood Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@ 65
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@ 75
Canvas Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 50	@2 00
Red Head Ducks, ℔ pair	37	@1 00
Widgeon, ℔ pair	44	@ 62
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@ 62
Snipe, English, ℔ dozen	1 62½	@2 00
Partridge, ℔ pair	87	@1 00
Quails, ℔ pair	37	@ 50
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	87	@1 25
Venison, ℔ lb	10	@ 14
Hearts Meat, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Rabbits, ℔ pair	40	@ 50
Hares, ℔ pair	62	@ 75
Squirrels, grey, each	6	@ 10

FISH.

Supplies have been less extensive, and prices have been, in some instances, quoted higher. The inquiry has been restricted.

Salmon Trout, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Brook Trout, ℔ lb	37	@ 50
Mackerel, each	20	@ 25
Codfish, ℔ lb	7	@ 8
Pickerel, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Halibut, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Halibut, cut, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Codfish, ℔ lb	—	@ 6
Perch, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Bass, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Flounders, ℔ lb	7	@ —
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	15	@ —
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Black Bass, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Fresh fish, ℔ lb	7	@ 8
Haddock, ℔ lb	6	@ 7
Smelts, ℔ lb	12	@ —
Herring, ℔ dozen	25	@ —
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@1 25
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@1 50
Cheese, ℔ 100	25	@ 50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz	1 00	@ —
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	25	@ —
Lobsters, ℔ lb	—	@ 4
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@ 25
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@ 5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@ 5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	12	@ 12
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	9	@ 10

VEGETABLES.

The market has been rather quiet. The changes in prices have been few and not very important. The assortment is diminishing.

Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 00	@2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl	1 75	@2 00
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@1 75
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@ 67
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10	@ 15
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl	2 00	@2 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	75	@1 12½
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ half peck	25	@ 25
Turnips, ℔ bushel	50	@ —
Turnips, ℔ peck	25	@ —
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	5	@ 6
Carrots, ℔ bunch	5	@ 6
Beets, ℔ bunch	5	@ 6
Onions, ℔ peck	37	@ 50
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	37	@ 75
Cabbage, each	4	@ 7
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	62½	@1 25
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	1 50	@2 75
Cucumbers, ℔ dozen	15	@ 25
Tomatoes, ℔ half-peck	25	@ —
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@ —
Parsnips, each	10	@ 25
Beet, ℔ bunch	3	@ 4
Celery, ℔ bunch	12	@ —
Watercresses, ℔ quart	6	@ —
Spinach, ℔ bushel	50	@ —
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@ —
Leeks, ℔ bunch	—	@ 6
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@ 12

FRUIT.

Transactions have been rather limited. Prices have met varied remarkably.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	50	@ 75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	37	@ 50
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	1 25	@1 50
Cranberries, ℔ quart	16	@ 20
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@ 8
Pears, ℔ half-peck	1 25	@2 00
Pears, Cooking, ℔ half-peck	37	@ 75
Walnuts, ℔ quart	12	@ 15
Citron, ℔ pound, ℔ lb	25	@ —
Oranges, ℔ dozen	25	@ 62½
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12	@ 37
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	31	@ 50
Figs, ℔ drum	37	@ —
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@ —
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb	8	@ —
Dates, ℔ lb	—	@ 8
Raisins, ℔ lb	6	@ 10
Currants, ℔ lb	6	@ 8
Prunes, ℔ lb	8	@ —

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The arrivals have been restricted, yet quotations exhibit no very important alterations.

Butter, fresh, ℔ lb	28	@ 30
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	26	@ 30
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ℔ lb	27	@ 28
Butter, Otsego, ℔ lb	18	@ 22
Cheese, ℔ lb	10	@ 14
Eggs, six for	12	@ —
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@ —
Eggs, fifty-two for	1 00	@ —
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb	25	@ 28
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb	22	@ 25
Honey, ℔ can	—	@ 60
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained yesday, mainly from the following parties: Teas, B. Wait, stand No. 21; Pasture & Kent, stands Nos. 200 and 206; J. D. Hixson, stands Nos. 208 and 207; B. Leverson, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cassin, stand No. 3; J. Lewis, stand No. 9; J. Cammeyer, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

TESTIMONIAL FROM GEN. URQUIZA TO CONSUL-GENERAL BOWLIN.—The Washington *Star* says: "Minister YANCEY, on his return from South America, was the bearer of a magnificent present from Gen. Urquiza, President of the Argentine Confederation, to Hon. James E. Bowlin, of Missouri, who was for some time the guest of Gen. U. on his return from Paraguay, and evidently won his kind regards. It consists of a massive gold snuff-box, chased more exquisitely with carved ornaments than any jewelry we ever before saw. Around the rim of the lid are set forty-two large brilliants, (diamonds,) and upon the chased (carved) initials of the recipient, J. E. B., are set fifteen smaller diamonds, covering the initials very nicely. The box bears several inscriptions. On the inside of the lid—En recuerdo de Urquiza, presidente de la Union Argentina—Buenos Ayres, 1859. Around the outside—El ciudadano Americano Jaime E. Bowlin—Corrientes, 1859; and on the other end, Rio Parana, Sept. 1859, and Rio de Janeiro, 1859. It is said to have been made in Rio de Janeiro, and cost $1,000.

Mr. BOWLIN, who is in Missouri, is probably ever indebted to the kindness of the President of the Argentine Confederation, and to the kindness of the President Urquiza's personal regard for him; for it will be remembered that he held no official intercourse with, or relation whatever to, the Argentine Republic, when representing this Government in South America. President Urquiza, with becoming delicacy, thus waited until Mr. Bowlin became again a private citizen, before sending him this so valuable token of his appreciation of him as a friend.

THE ERIE SWINE.—Perhaps the largest specimen of the genus *sus*, of its age, ever sold in this or any other market, was purchased yesterday by P. J. Sauza, butcher, in Third-avenue, near Thirteenth-street. It was raised by JOHN BIXBY, of Columbia County, N.-Y. It is said to have been 16 months old, and weighed 708 pounds net. I inquired concerning the stock and mode of feeding, and was informed that it was a cross between the Berkshire and Suffolk, and during the last six months lived mostly on Indian meal. E. H. D.

BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES.—An interesting case was decided in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, Dec. 15. One Fenton sued out a mandamus against the Harmony Brethren Beneficial Association, to compel the restoration of relator to a membership of the Association, from which it was alleged he had been unlawfully expelled, and to recover damages during the time he has been sick and unable to attend to business. Verdict for relator, $100. This verdict restores Fenton to a membership of the Association.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. G. A. MAGEE WILL PREACH GOD willing, in hall corner of Hudson and Christopher sts., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. *The Presbyterian public are invited to attend.*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The Thirty-third Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, and Thirty-seventh of the Female Branch, will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 18, 1859. The chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. EDWARD HAMILTON, D.D., Rev. W. J. HOGE, D.D., and a collection, with subscriptions for the coming year, will be received.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-School Teachers (Union) will hold their regular meeting on MONDAY, the 19th inst., in the University-place Presbyterian Church (Dr. Potts.) Prof. JOHN S. HART, Editor of the *Sunday School Times*, late Principal of the Philadelphia High schools, will deliver a lecture *On the General Theory of Teaching and Training*, to commence precisely at 7½ P. M.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE SABBATH-SCHOOL connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church, in 16th-st., near 8th-av., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be accepted from the Rev. C. C. Gem, S. S. Missionary from Nebraska; and CHAS. GODFREY, Esq., from Philadelphia. Singing by the School. All are invited to attend.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—*The revival meetings will be continued next week.* General prayer-meeting on MONDAY EVENING. Preaching the rest of the week by distinguished ministers. SABBATH by the pastor, Rev. J. S. SPENCE. Sermon in the evening on *The History and Peculiarity of Religious Conversions.* The public are invited to all the meetings.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. by Rev. F. WARE, and at 2½ P. M., Sunday School Anniversary. Addresses, singing by the children, &c. At 7 EVENING, preaching by the Pastor, Brother JOHN S. MITCHELL, D.D. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Mr. SEELY, Chaplain of the American Chapel, Paris, will deliver a discourse before this Association, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. ADAMS'). Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE, HALL NO. 24.—Preaching by D. J. ROBINSON, EVERY SABBATH. Seats free. Subject—A. M.: *The Devil Wroth, for his Time is Short.*—Rev. 12. 3 P. M.: *The Prophecy, History and Destiny of the Turks.* Illustrated with maps and charts. Come and hear.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. HORRES G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 62 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

BLOW YE THE TRUMPET IN ZION.—SAMUEL B. SNOW, Shepherd of Mount Zion, will preach on *The approaching downfall of corrupt Christendom, and the way of escape*, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½, in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder Gaston Strong will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject for the afternoon—*Do the Scriptures teach the Doctrine of Eternal Sin and Suffering?* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by Rev. ROBERT MCMILLAN, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Sabbath School concert of prayer in the evening.

REV. STEPHEN REMINGTON, PASTOR of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 6th-st. and Avenue A, having recovered from his recent illness, will preach (D. V.) in said place next LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. MR. SEELEY, OF THE AMERICAN CHAPEL in Paris, will deliver a sermon before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association on HOLIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock, at Dr. Adams' Church, 24th-st. and Madison-av.

REV. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH, as usual, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 29th-st., TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. A Social Tea Meeting will be held in the same place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next. Addresses by Rev. Drs. ARMITAGE, BURCHARD and CHEEVER.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—ON THIRTY-Fourth-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN. In he evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Second Anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society will be held. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. M. L. BOUDER and Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND.

DR. BELLOWS' CHURCH—PEW FOR SALE AT AUCTION—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 19, Pew No. 25 (most central situation) in All Souls' Church. It will be sold to the highest bidder; owner leaving the country.

CONSCIENCE, THE CHIEF MASTER OF Divine Retribution—How can the seared conscience punish? To be considered by Rev. MOSES BALLOU at the Independent Universalist Church TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. SAWYER preaches at 10½ A. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clarke-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Sin and its Uses.* Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Rev. Dr. VINTON, assistant minister of Trinity Church, will preach the Quarterly Sermon in behalf of this Church next SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

DE KALB-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and EVENING at 7 o'clock. The Praying Band will be present and take charge of the services during the day and evening. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN Tremont Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. In the EVENING, the course of Lectures on *The Young Men of the Bible* will be resumed.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. BRACE, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach in the EVENING. On CHRISTMAS DAY bread will be given to the poor, and presents to children.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. DR. MORIAN will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, upon the *Fifth Commandment*, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services, 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

UNION PRAYER MEETING—AT SEVENTH-street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 18, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. FRANK S. HAS. All seats free.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT, between 65th and 66th sts., Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, Rev. ALFRED E. KING, Pastor. Preaching 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday School and Bible Class 2½ P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Ormond-place, near Fulton av., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, will preach in this Church on SABBATH, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—FLEET-ST., BETween Hudson-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Rev. THOMAS G. CARTER, Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and on WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 18; morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. C. B. SMITH, Assistant minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 766 Broadway, TO-MOROW, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Conscience.*

ANNIVERSARY SERMON.—REV. DR. FORSTER expects to preach his tenth anniversary discourse TO-MORROW MORNING, in the 4th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, Williamsburgh.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 35d-st.—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Services SUNDAYS, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Seats free.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 29th-st.

REV. JAMES GIBSON, LATE OF GWEN Sound, C. W., will now preach regularly, in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston-st. and Thompson. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Avenue B and 6th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURES TO MEDICAL STUDENTS AND MEDICAL MEN.—Rev. E. BAKER SMITH will deliver the fifth lecture of this course TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at St. Paul's church, Allen-st. and 3d-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PROPHECY OF JOHN IN ITS OWN IMPORT.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. JOHN GOODWIN, Elder of the Free Church of Scotland, in Goldbeck's Hall, No. 766 Broadway, TO-MORROW at 7 o'clock P. M., maintaining that the revelation is quite different to Isaiah's dream, "doubled unto him twice." Chart and key posted upon lecturing 10 cents for cash to the lecturer.

REV. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., OF THE Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, will deliver the next regular discourse before the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Dr. McLeod's,) 12th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock. The usual collection at the close for the benefit of the Association.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector (Episcopal), near 5th-av. Service for Deaf Mutes at 3 P. M.; for others, willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY, Rector of St. James' Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

COOPER INSTITUTE UNION SERVICES. Rev. MOSES HALE SMITH will preach in the great Hall NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon to young men. Rev. J. SANDERSON will preach at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Union Prayer Meeting hymn will be used. All are requested to bring them.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE R. S. MISSIONARY SOCIETY of Allen-st. Presbyterian Church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, 18th inst., in the Church, (Allen-st., near Grand,) at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. M. REEES, D. D., and Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., of this City, will deliver addresses, and the children will sing. All interested are invited to attend.

REV. DR. MCMENAMY'S SUNDAY EVENING meetings, lately held in Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, are postponed until a larger hall can be obtained in a more convenient locality and one better fitted for the comfort and convenience of his congregation.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. S. L. JONES, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. *All are cordially invited. Seats free. A daily* Union Prayer Meeting is held from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—THE Regular meeting will be held at the Polytechnic Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Rom. Fuentes, Secretary. Subject—*Authority.* The public are invited.

REV. M. S. HUTTON WILL PREACH BEfore the Men's Association of the Central Church, in Broome-st., between Elm and Marion, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. BISHOP SIMPSON WILL PREACH in the 17th-st. M. E. Church, near 2d-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, of Baltimore, at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free. The public invited to attend.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR OF BETHESDA Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 2d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 18th. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

BERGEN HILL REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD, of Yonkers, will preach at "Union Hall," corner of Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn, next SABBATH, Dec. 18. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the evening.

INSPIRATION.—FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST Church, in 29th-st., near Broadway. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing at the Church of the Puritans TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on *God's Rule of Giving to the Rich.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

CHARMOND KENNEDY WILL PREACH in the Antioch Baptist Church, 7th-av., near 13th-st., TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. Come one, come all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., *for dressing the Hair.* For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

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TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1859.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE.

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STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
FOR FAMILY USE.
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!
One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in
EVERY FAMILY,
by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities: NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1859.
After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.
C. A. CARTER.
We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:
WM. S. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Dépôt, 230 Market-st.
HEDENBERG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
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PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle, with full directions for use.
Put up for Dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.
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Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.
For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

SYNAGOGUE, GREENE-STREET.—AN APpeal for aid to the unfortunate victims of the war between Spain and Morocco, will be made by the Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, on SATURDAY MORNING next, at 10o clock. The sufferers, to the number of several thousands, are now crowded on the rock of Gibraltar, destitute, suffering and sheltered against the inclemency of the season under tents, furnished to them by the humanity of Gen. Codrington, the Governor of that fortress.
Donations will be received by F. Rodewald, President of the Congregation, No. 415 Broome-st.; M. Strasburger, Treasurer, No. 29 Maiden-lane; and by Dr. Raphall, No. 107 Macdougal-st.

EDWARD G. KELLEY—SUCCESSOR TO JOHN L. FYFE—Practical Chemist, Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, importer and manufacturer of all kinds of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus and pure Chemicals, No. 116 John-st., New-York. Colleges and High Schools furnished. Catalogues furnished free of expense.

SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURERS, TURNING LATHES FOR SALE.—One splendid small hand-lathe, with slide, rest, chucks, turning-tools, &c., made expressly for sewing machine work. Also, two new small hand-lathes, well fitted up and warranted, will be sold very cheap. To be seen at No. 181 Lewis-st.

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MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this City, with an unsullied character and reputation, intelligent and refined, warm-hearted and domestic, strictly temperate, member of Episcopal Church, holding a high position, and having a self-support, in the vigor of middle manhood, and still unwedded, desires to make a matrimonial alliance with a young lady, or young widow without family, similarly qualified, and not the less ineligible, if opulently endowed. Address, in good faith, BENEDICT, Madison-square Post-office, New-York City.

FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW AND for sale: GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture: "THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER."
The finest work of this master in the United States.
"THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH."
HAYES *chef d'œuvre.* Other works by high-class artists. Admission on application, from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M., at the Studio, University, Washington-sq. Room No. 12.

SKATES.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
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CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys.
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COAL.—GENUINE LEHIGH, PURE RED ASH (Peach Orchard) and Broad Mountain, prepared to the best order; also, Cumberland, Liverpool Grate and Cannel, all at lowest prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

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VELVET CLOAKS,
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Handsome black beaver cloaks.
Misses and children's cloaks, good and cheap, at
J. J. BENSON'S,
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RARE PRESENTS IN DRESS GOODS.
CHAS. HAARD & CO., NO. 381 GRAND-ST.,
Are now offering,
And are determined
TO SELL, AT SOME PRICE,
RICH SILKS,
IN DRESS PATTERNS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PRICES NO CONSIDERATION.
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON THE ONLY OBJECT.
Also,
RICH LYONS VELVETS, (YARD WIDE)
At $5 per yard.
RICH FRENCH MERINOES,
At 5s. 6d. per yard.
FINE BEAVER CLOAKS,
At $3 to $8.
RICH PARAMATTAS, 6-4 WIDE,
At 2s. 6d. per yard.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1859.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Rivenoak's Friend—Fortune the Queen.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Binary Relations.

WINTER GARDEN—The Corsican.

BRANDUS'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 719 and 720 Broadway—Love in Exile—Never too Late to Mend—Cinderella and the Yeomanry.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Dancing and Physics—Susan Slade—The Irish Emigrant—The Magic Trumpet.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Dogs of Devaile.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Dick Turpin—Negro Minstrels & Athletic Games—The French Spy.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

FRENCH THEATRE—Les Filles de Marbre—Riche d'Argent.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS — No. 444 Broadway — Negro Minstrelsy—and the Place of P. P. P.

SIEBOLD SALOON—Gabriel Christ's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Lectures of Dorlon Dutton 3 and 7½ P. M.

MERCHANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Arnold's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS—No. 703 Broadway.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rederer & Mignot's Paintings "The Home of Washington After the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 670 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The Weird Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 363 Canal-street—Tableaux.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wagner's Stella.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamer *America*, at Halifax, brings European advices to Dec. 3. The news is of trifling moment. The question of the Congress—which of the Powers will be there, and who are to be their representatives—engrosses general attention. The London *Times* strongly urges Lord Palmerston to attend as the English Plenipotentiary. The first session is said to be appointed for the 5th of January. The rumor that a French fleet had bombarded Tetuan, in Morocco, in return for shots discharged from the place at a French reconnoitering party, proves to be correct. After this act of prompt retribution, the fleet withdrew and resumed its quietude. Consols closed on the 3d for money and account. Cotton and Breadstuffs, in the Liverpool market, were quiet.

The House of Representatives held but a brief session yesterday, affording occasion for two junior members, Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, and Mr. Shows, of Kentucky, to display their rhetorical powers. The speech of Mr. Bonham was less violent than was to be anticipated from a representative of his State; but still abundantly saturated with disunion. Mr. Shows, from the Ashland District, was scarcely up to the level of Henry Clay, and very much below the level of that statesman's devotional regard to the integrity of the Republic. The language of Mr. Shows was even inflammatory in its heat; diluted with just enough of fair professions of regard for the Union and the Constitution to render it to the last degree mischievous. A ballot was had for Speaker, Mr. Sherman receiving 66, Mr. Bocock 86, Mr. Gilmer 38, Scattering 9. The vote for Mr. Gilmer was enlarged by the contributions of several Republicans, who so hoped to delude the Democratic vote into the support of the North Carolinian, and then by a prompt return to the ranks of Mr. Sherman, elect the latter gentleman. The programme failing, Mr. Gilmer declined to allow the further use of his name, and recommended the South Americans to sustain Mr. Boykin, of Virginia. Upon a subsequent ballot Sherman had 111, Bocock 62, Boykin 25, Scattering 9. Whole number of votes 227; necessary to a choice 114. The House then adjourned.

The Democratic members of the House held a consultation last evening upon the question of Speakership. With the exception of Mr. Craig, of Missouri, who was not indisposed to substitute Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, for Mr. Bocock, the meeting was unanimous for adhering to the latter gentleman. A resolution looking to a compromise with the South Americans and Anti-Lecompton-ites was indignantly rejected.

The survivors of the Harper's Ferry insurgents were yesterday brought to the scaffold at Charlestown. Green and Copeland were executed in the morning, shortly after 11 o'clock; and in the afternoon suffered Cook and Coppic. The conduct of the whole party is said to have been courageous. Green's neck, when the fall was dropped, was instantly broken; and he, of course, died without a struggle. The rest exhibited the usual horrible symptoms of death by strangulation. The attendance at the execution was very large. Order was, however, perfectly preserved. Cook and Coppic had not so reconciled themselves to their fate as to surrender the hope of life without an attempt to save themselves. On Thursday night a sentinel, observing two heads protruding above the ... a little distance, challenged the proprietors ... no answer, fired at them. He ... the point, when one of the two ... that he could only ... of the guard, returned to ... pair were presently seized. They were Cook and Coppic. It appears that for a fortnight past they had been working diligently at their place. Commencing a pocket-hole with a saw they had cut their irons, and by aid of a bed-screw had opened a hole through the brick wall separating them from the yard, and so they passed out. Had they succeeded in scaling the wall, they would in all probability have escaped, as it was very dark, and the mountains of the Shenandoah close at hand.

The Supreme Court at Albany has denied a new trial in the case of Mary Harburg. In the absence of Executive mercy, she will be hung next month. In the instance of John Wilson, a new trial was granted.

The Massachusetts Historical Society held a special meeting on Thursday evening, in reference to the death of Washington Irving, at which appropriate resolutions were adopted and addresses made by Richard Frothingham, Prof. Longfellow, and others.

The U. S. frigate *Wabash*, bearing the flag of Flag-Officer E. A. F. Lavallette, arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, where she has been cruising for some months.

The Board of City Canvassers yesterday resumed the consideration of the questions which relate to the reception of the blank returns presented by the Canvassers of the Fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward, who declared that their returns were incomplete, one of them being ... on election day—and that they ... by the record at the Polls. ... their ballot-boxes to the ... counting the votes. Alderman ... a new set of returns from ... had been made out at ... in the ballot-boxes, ... to give them. The Board, after long discussion, refused to receive ... Alderman ... requested the ... other Poll ... conduct ... A petition was received from a ... of the ... Polls ... Board by ... Canvassers.

On Saturday last there was another large business done at New-York Central sales, having reached upwards of 20,000 shares, at 78½@79½, the demand for the stock having been more vigorous than at the close of the previous day. Most of the other shares left off firmly, and State Stocks were steady. Nothing new transpired in Money or Exchange.

The transactions in Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally limited. Prices of Flour and Pork were lower. The sales of Cotton reached 2,000 bales, part on *transitu*, at a shade finmer rates. Coffee was in fair demand. Sugars were more active. Dyewoods, Dry Codfish, Pickled Mackerel, Hay, Linseed Oil and Tobacco also attracted more attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Motives of Public Acts.

The *Tribune* denounces the Union demonstrations of this and other Northern cities, on the assumed ground that the men who get them up are merely seeking Southern trade thereby. It dwells upon this accusation with an emphasis and pertinacity which imply, that it is the most heinous of crimes for men to have any regard for their own interests in connection with their public action. The *Tribune* seems to imagine that we are living in the era when anything short of perfectly disinterested benevolence ought to be punished with fire and fagot. It has apparently espoused the creed of old Dr. Hopkins upon that point, in its application to secular affairs; and holds that every man must be, not only willing, but eager to be ruined in business, and in estate, for the promotion of some political object or the elevation of some political party to power.

The exaction wears the appearance of very rigid principle, but it is scarcely suited to the present condition of human nature, and would fit rather closely, we suspect, upon some of those who are most pertinacious in its application to others. The *Tribune* itself would scarcely escape suspicion on this score, if its own doctrines were applied, in its own temper, to its own case. There is such a thing as pandering to fanaticism and radicalism for gain, as well as to conservatism. The 180,000 subscribers to the *Tribune's* weekly edition are trophies of its success in the one direction, quite as significant as the bank account of the richest dealer in Southern traffic on the other. If our merchants thrive by selling silks and broadcloths to Southern men, the *Tribune* thrives by selling Anti-Slavery diatribes to the North and West. Both kinds of traffic are legitimate—both may be equally honorable; and at all events no one who lives and prospers by the one has any very solid right to reproach those engaged in the other with being sordid and selfish beyond all other men. The Pharisee's prayer is uttered by the professional philanthropist quite as often as by the less sanctified dealer in secular wares.

Would the *Tribune* have us look among politicians for the virtues it denies to merchants? Are the Republican leaders utterly disinterested in aspiring to power and place? Have they no trade to benefit,—no calling to protect,—in their hot and eager zeal to wrest the Government from the hands of their opponents? The merchants of this City are doubtless very much like other men. Their public action is governed by a mixture of private and of public motives. They may not love the Union one whit less, because their business prosperity is identified with its peace, than those who see their way to place and profit through turbulence and strife. And unless our whole theory of Government is false, it is certainly more patriotic to seek to preserve the Union by all just and honorable action, than to be constantly assailing and weakening the basis on which it rests.

If the Union meeting of Monday is not purely and exclusively selfish and commercial in its objects and aims, it will not be the *Tribune's* fault. It has done its best to drive from it every man who might be inclined to participate in it from higher motives and with worthier ends. It has done all in its power to brand every name publicly connected with it, with the odium of unprincipled selfishness and venality,—and to advertise all who may regard its denunciations, of the penalty they will incur by having anything to do with its proceedings. We have more than once expressed our own apprehensions that it would not embrace a large class of our citizens, whose voice, raised in behalf of the Union and in hostility to all assaults upon Southern rights, would give consideration and weight to such a demonstration in the City of New-York. But we are bound to say that, for any such defect in the character and weight of the meeting, the *Tribune* has made itself largely responsible. And yet, in spite of its efforts, we believe the meeting will be held, and that it will be of essential service in disabusing the South of very serious and very injurious misapprehensions concerning the spirit and temper of our people.

The Union Meeting.

The *Herald* and *Tribune* have joined their forces for the annihilation of the Union Meeting on Monday night. Having succeeded in their joint effort to defeat Mayor Havemeyer, they seem ambitious of again testing the power of their united influence. The Union Meeting seems to have a patriotic purpose, and promises to produce pacific results; naturally, both these incendiary organs, which gratify their tastes and seek their profit by inflaming the public mind, regard it with a common dislike. As usual, they seek the same end by apparently opposite, but by no means hostile, paths. The *Herald* denounces the Meeting because its programme is not thoroughly Pro-Slavery,—the *Tribune* because it is. The *Herald* insists that none but the extreme and ultra partisans of Southern sentiment should have anything to do with it; the *Tribune* demands that it shall denounce Southern men, as the only disturbers of the public peace—the only foes of the Federal Union. Differing in everything but in their hatred of peace and concord, these organs and agents of inflammation are cordially united in their endeavors to disparage, villify and destroy the influence of the Union demonstration.

With the *Herald*, argument is out of the question. One might as well attempt to reason with a circus clown, or chop logic with a professional buffoon, as urge considerations of patriotism and the public good upon that consistently unprincipled concern. Readers of the *Tribune*, however, seek the reasons for its course in some exigency of public affairs. But it is not easy, certainly, to understand why it should assail, with such steady and vehement vituperation, the gentlemen who are engaged in getting up the meeting of Monday night. What interest has the *Tribune*, or those for whom it writes, in impressing the whole country with the belief that the meeting is a sham,—that it does not spring from any love or regard for the Union, but is purely venal in its motives and selfish in the objects which it aims to secure? What special advantage will accrue to the concern, if it should succeed in convincing the South that the meeting is merely a device for selling goods,—that the merchants connected with it are but sham patriots,—that the men who will address it are only office-seekers,—that the resolutions it will adopt, of devotion to the Union and hostility to armed invasions of the Southern States, do not express the sentiments of the people of the North, and are designed only to mislead the South into continuing to trade with, and to trust the North? What is the great good at which it aims in this endeavor?

The Richmond *Enquirer*, we observe, is engaged in the same noble and magnanimous work. "Let not the palliatives of public meetings," says this open organ of sedition, "defeat the expressed will of the people of Virginia. Listen not to the charmer, charm he ever so wisely, *but prepare for disunion*." This is the *Enquirer's* practical object,—and it is bold enough and frank enough to avow it openly. Does the *Tribune* seek the same result? Is it fearful the South will prove too credulous,—that it will be bullied into a false security by these demonstrations,—that it will really believe that they indicate Northern fealty to the Union and Northern respect for Southern rights? Does it fear that the Southern panic will pass away,—that Southern apprehensions will be allayed,—and something of the old regard and confidence of the two sections be again restored? Suppose these results should follow,—as we trust and hope they may,—why should the *Tribune* object to them? How can any great public interest which it has at heart, suffer therefrom?

Does the *Tribune* fear that the meeting will not truly represent the sentiment of New-York as to the importance of the Union? It certainly will represent part of it—and the *Tribune* and its friends can easily supply the rest. Let them call a "Union meeting" of their own—and set forth to the country *their* loyalty to the Constitution—their fraternal regard for the Southern States—their wish and purpose to promote peace, harmony, and a good understanding among the members of our common Confederacy. Instead of growling at what others are doing, let them enter the field themselves and show the defaulters a better way. We should heartily rejoice to see men of every party—Republicans, Democrats, Whigs, and Americans—if they cannot unite in a common declaration of devotion to the Union, holding Union meetings of their own, and doing all in their power, each in his own way and upon his own ground, to dispel from the Southern public mind the false impression, that they are any of them hostile to the Constitution or faithless to their just obligations to the people of the Southern States.

Garibaldi in Retreat.

Gen. Garibaldi has been too long and too widely identified with the cause of Italian independence and liberty, for the world to pass lightly over his recent resignation of the high position which he held as Commander-in-Chief of the Central Italian Army. About his name, as about the name of Washington in our own Revolutionary history, had begun to cluster the most passionate hopes and the loftiest aspirations of the patriots of Italy. Hundreds of exiled Italians in every quarter of the civilized world have been looking to Garibaldi, and to the gallant army which the magic of his name had so rapidly evoked from the heart of a population long denied the use of arms, as the heralds of the great day in which Italy should prove herself once more worthy to stand in the van of the Latin race, and take her ancient rank among the Powers of Europe.

That Garibaldi, therefore, should have thought it his duty to withdraw himself from the admiration and the loyalty of the people of Central Italy, and to abandon that military organization of the Italian Duchies, which he had so marvelously developed, has, in many quarters, been interpreted as a heavy blow and great discouragement to the friends of Italy and of Right.

This was no doubt natural enough, but it is not, therefore, at all more reasonable, or more congruous with the facts in the case. In his manifesto, announcing his retirement, Garibaldi gave way to some expressions of disgust with the policy to which he felt himself compelled to bow, which, of themselves when properly interpreted, should suffice to show that the heroic general, who is a soldier but not a statesman, has yielded not to any despair of the Italian cause, nor to any distrust of that high-spirited Sovereign of Sardinia, who stands before Europe as its firm and fearless representative, but simply to the exigencies of a diplomacy to which he is willing to give full scope and a fair chance, though he cannot bring himself to believe in its necessity.

The affairs of Italy are now to be brought before a European Congress, in which two principles will be most powerfully represented—the principle of legitimacy and the principle of popular rights. It is earnestly to be desired that no superfluous offence should be offered to either of these principles in advance of the delicate negotiations which are to be undertaken by the Congress. A civil war breaking out in Italy at this time, and endangering not the authority only but the safety of the Papal Government and of the Pope, as well as the throne of the King of Naples and the position of Austria in Venetia, would make the Congress impossible, and might perhaps precipitate all the vast, vague and formidable evils from which Europe escaped through the peace of Villafranca. Such a war was unquestionably imminent while Garibaldi held Central Italy. The antecedents, the opinions, the very name of Garibaldi was a perpetual threat to the weak and wicked rulers of Naples and of Rome, a perpetual instigation and excitement to the revolutionary elements now surging beneath their thrones. Italy is not out of Europe but within it; and the wisest of Italian statesmen have agreed with the Emperor of the French, that the true policy of Italy on her present vantage-ground, is a policy of patience. It is in the interest of this policy, and through deference to these statesmen, that Garibaldi has retired. He does not see things as they see them; he does not agree with them in their opinions; but he believes in their sincerity. He knows that they are responsible to the world and to Italy for the work they have undertaken, and he will not embarrass them by preserving an attitude which endangers the course of conduct on which they have resolved. In taking the step which he has just announced to the world, then, this devoted soldier of Italian liberty has won another victory, and not the least of those which History will record to his enduring glory—a victory over himself and his own ideas of policy. Whatever the future may have in store for Italy, this act of her most brilliant soldier is a fresh guarantee that the highest capacity of heart and mind is in her race, and a fresh assurance that she will one day hold in her own hands the destiny she is so well fitted to command.

The Payment of Non-Intercourse.—The movements of the South towards an entire cessation of all trade with the North, and towards erecting themselves against future emergencies, have manifested thus far in very largely increasing one branch of Northern traffic. The trade in arms and munitions of war, rifles, swords, and especially military buttons, gold lace and feathers, was never so brisk in the North as it is just now. We understand that large orders are received from the South by our merchants for supplies of these articles.

The Area of Union.

The *Journal of Commerce* is entirely at fault in representing the Times as having urged that "the conservative national men of the North should hold their peace" until "those opposed to doing justice to the South should speak." We have never dreamed of anything of the kind. We have merely urged that such demonstrations of loyalty to the Union as are needed now, should not be confined to men whose loyalty was never doubted. The special necessity for these meetings grows out of the fact that the spirit and temper of the North are misapprehended at the South. The mass of the Southern people believe—in our judgment honestly and sincerely—that the North as a section sympathizes with the Brown invasion, and that the dominant party in the Northern States especially looks upon these attempts to incite or invite insurrections of the Southern slaves with toleration, and even decided approval. Nothing can be more injurious to the peace and welfare of the whole country than such a conviction—and nothing could be more untrue in point of fact.

Now the special purpose of these meetings is to disabuse the Southern public on this point. Their object is to show the South that in this matter they are mistaken—that the great mass of the people in the Northern States are utterly hostile to every such attempt to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States—that they recognize fully and entirely the exclusive right of the States themselves to deal with the subject in their own way, and that they will not countenance, in any form or to any extent, such invasions of their peace and their safety. If the meeting is confined in its scope to this object, we are confident that the conservative portion of the Republican Party at all events would assent to the propriety of the movement, and give it the added weight of their participation; and we presume that the *Journal of Commerce* does not doubt that the more nearly unanimous such assurances of loyalty to the Union can be made, the greater will be their weight and influence in the Southern States.

While, therefore, we would not "wait" an hour for them to organize or initiate such a demonstration, we think it would have been wise for the managers of the meeting to invite some among them to take part in its proceedings. If they had assented, the influence of the movement would have been correspondingly increased. If they had declined, the meeting would have lost nothing, while the parties themselves would have been compelled to submit the motives of their refusal to the public judgment. Their exclusion from all share in the meeting looks either like an assumption that they are hostile to its purpose, or an attempt to put them unfairly in opposition to it. In either case it has the appearance of being less liberal and tolerant of political differences than such a movement should be.

A Suggestive Contrast.—The Union meeting called for next week is assailed daily by the *Tribune*, on the alleged ground that it will not express the real sentiment of the Northern people. It will not denounce the "*only* disunionists in the country,"—namely, the Southern ultraists, who are constantly proclaiming their hatred of the Union and their determination to dissolve it. The *Tribune* is thus especially desirous of having all disunionists treated alike. Why, then, does it not set the example? On Thursday night a meeting was held at Cooper Institute openly and avowedly in denunciation of the Constitution and the Union. There could be no mistake whatever about the spirit and temper of that gathering. Yet for this the *Tribune* has no syllable of rebuke,—nothing but admiration and sympathy. That journal will receive more credit, perhaps, than it desires, for hostility to Union meetings, while it continues so tolerant of all *disunion* that does not wear a Southern badge.

Holidays.—Christmas and New Year's Day fall this season on Sunday. The usual custom in such cases is to keep the next day in each case, Monday, as a holiday; and we presume this will be done now. We have received a great number of inquiries on the subject, to which this, we trust will be regarded as a sufficient reply.

The Court of Death.—A colored engraving of Rembrandt Peale's painting, *The Court of Death*, has been published and offered for sale at the exceedingly low price of $1. The picture was for a long time on exhibition in this City, and is so well known that no description is necessary. An advertisement in another column embodies a certificate from the artist to the fidelity of the copy to the original picture.

Arrival of the United States Frigate Wabash.

ALL WELL ON BOARD—LIST OF THE OFFICERS.

The United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, bearing the flag of Flag-officer E. A. F. Lavallette, arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, having made the voyage from Genoa in 23 days. The *Wabash* has been on a long cruise in the Mediterranean, and reports that the movement of Spanish vessels and troops about Gibraltar was very lively.

The following is her list of officers:

E. A. F. Lavallette, *Flag-officer, Commanding Mediterranean Squadron.*
Captain of Fleet—J. A. Darwin.
Captain—Samuel Barrow.
Lieutenants—C. R. P. Rodgers, Silas Bent, J. G. Corbin, Watson Smith, John R. Russell, E. W. Henry, J. Taylor Wood.
Master—C. S. Norton.
Midshipmen—J. A. Howell, H. L. Howison, George Dewey, James Blanchard, R. D. Barber, G. E. Storrs.
Acting Boatswain—A. Kemstry.
Gunner—John Cauck.
Carpenter—John Rainbow.
Sailmaker—Jacob Stephens.
Purser—J. George Harris.
Fleet Surgeon—Wm. Johnson.
Brevet-Major of Marines—J. Zerlin.
Chaplain—Jas. Lee Watson.
First Lieutenant Marines—J. Wiley.
Passed Assistant Surgeon——Rudenstein.
Assistant Surgeon—J. H. Kitchen.
Chief Engineer—B. Gervin.
Flag-Officer's Secretary—W. K. Falls.
First Assistant Engineers—N. P. Patterson, M. Fletcher.
Second Assistant Engineers—E. W. Manning, J. E. Kimball.
Third Assistant Engineers—J. W. Thompson, G. B. N. Powers, M. English, J. Butler.
Captain's Clerk—C. M. Collier.
Purser's Clerk—John Ferguson.

The Election of Mr. Breckinridge to the United States Senate.—In reply to a dispatch announcing his election to the United States Senate by the Kentucky Legislature, Vice-President Breckinridge telegraphed as follows:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1859.

Messrs. Ben. M. Hitt, R. R. Revill and W. H. Roth:

I have just received your dispatch with feelings of gratitude to the Democracy of the Legislature. I have no words to express.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Canal Ring.—The Buffalo *Republic*, of Thursday, says, that the proposals for completing the work of enlargement on Section No. [illegible] of the Erie Canal, were opened and examined the day before, by Commissioner Gardner. The Engineer's estimate of the work was $12,246. The bids were as follows:

Bernard Cunningham	$4,800
Nehemiah L. Osborn & Henry S. Danaldo	8,405
James Fuller	6,656
Dexter Bulkley	10,120
Gilbert Foreman	11,031
William Richardson	12,520
George H. Gillespie	14,400
Fayette A. Cook	14,725
Ryan, Parnell & Hughes	16,675

The award of the contract was not declared, in consequence of there being but a single Commissioner present.

Hon. John Letcher, Governor elect of Virginia, reached Washington Dec. 14, from his home at Lexington, Va. He is on his way to Richmond, and proposes to remain a week or more in the metropolis. Mr. Letcher, though late from long indisposition, looks in much better health.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From New-Orleans, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Tuesday says that 27 ships are loading there for Liverpool, 10 for Havre, and 10 for other foreign ports.

Sixty-four of the principal cotton buyers and brokers of New-Orleans have acquiesced in the resolution published in the New-Orleans *Price Current* of Nov. 16, and it will go into effect on Monday next.

Severe Storm on the Coast of Massachusetts.

BARNSTABLE, Friday, Dec. 16.

The storm on the Cape, Wednesday night, was the most severe experienced for many years, causing much damage to the telegraph connecting Boston with Highland Light and intermediate stations on the Cape. Several hundred poles were blown down and the wires broken in numerous places by the accumulated weight of frozen sleet and snow. Large numbers of men are engaged to make repairs, and the line will be in good working order by Monday next.

Execution of Beauregard at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Friday, Dec. 16.

Beauregard, who murdered Chandon at St. Hyacinthe, last Spring, was hanged here at 10¼ o'clock this morning. The prisoner was attended on the scaffold by two Roman Catholic clergymen. He made no confession, showed no signs of trepidation, and appeared to die without a struggle. A great crowd witnessed the execution.

The Case of Mary Harburg.

A NEW TRIAL DENIED—ONE GRANTED TO JOHN WILSON.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 16.

The Supreme Court to-day denied a new trial in the case of Mrs. Harburg, convicted of murder. She will be re-sentenced in January.

In the case of John Wilson, convicted for murder, a new trial was granted.

The Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at noon, and sailed at 3 P. M. for Liverpool.

Capt. Parnham.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 15.

Capt. Parnham arrived here from New-York this day, and is now lodged in jail.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sale of the Brooklyn Ferry Leases.—Regarding the sale of the Brooklyn ferry leases, announced to take place to-day, several important rumors are afloat. The one to which the most importance is attached is, that a combination of wealthy men intend to outbid the Union Ferry Company to "however high a figure the latter may go." This new Company, it is alleged, go into the matter as a business speculation purely, believing that the yearly profits of the ferries are immense. The second rumor is that the Union Ferry Company have agreed to bid in the leases for other parties,—a handsome percentage on future profits being the consideration. The story is also circulated that the Ferry Company know precisely how much they can afford to bid, and that if necessary they will go to this point, and no higher; and further, that they are willing to show their books to parties wishing to bid against them, and, on the contrary, it is said that the only real bidders for the leases will be the Union Ferry Company; that the meetings of the Common Council Committees of New-York and Brooklyn have been merely for the sake of appearances, and that the proposed exhibition of books is a ruse to blind the eyes of the public. Which of the above rumors is correct, or whether either of them have the slightest foundation in truth, it is impossible of course to state.

A Seaman Probably Murdered.—The lifeless body of William Logan, who shipped as a seaman on board the Liverpool packet *Victoria* about a fortnight since, but who was sent back to the City to testify regarding a mutiny which occurred on the vessel before it reached Sandy Hook, was found yesterday morning in the alleyway of No. 287 Front-street. The face of deceased was much bruised, his ankle was broken, and there were marks of blood from where the body lay to the street. Coroner Schirmer could elicit no evidence before the jury which he summoned, that sustained the theory that a murder had been perpetrated, and no testimony could be found to show with whom Logan had spent the time since his release from custody, a day or two since. It appeared, however, that he was very intemperate in his habits. Dr. Bouton, after having made a *post-mortem* examination, testified that compression of the brain, superinduced by a clot of blood resting upon it, was the immediate cause of death, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

Tammany Society.—The Tammany Society held its annual meeting last evening. Nothing of interest was done beyond the adoption of a series of resolutions, referring to the historical proofs of the national character of the Association, and asserting its undimished attachment, at this critical moment, to the Union and the Constitution. The resolutions may be found elsewhere in this paper. Two members were initiated, and the 9th of January was selected as the time for the annual ball.

Resignation of Assistant District-Attorney Hunt.—It is stated that Mr. Charles H. Hunt, who was appointed Assistant United States District-Attorney by the late Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, will resign his position in a few days. The illness of Mr. Sedgwick has devolved a large part of the duties of the office on Mr. Hunt during his entire term of service.

Beware of Pickpockets—Mr. S. E. Boyet, a manufacturer of lightning-rods, at No. 247 Broadway, had his pocket picked yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of the Jersey City Ferry, of a wallet containing $450 in New-York City bank-bills.

Found Dead.—The body of an unknown man, apparently a seaman, was found dead, yesterday morning, in an alley-way in Front-street, between Jackson and Roosevelt and Dover streets, supposed to have been one leg broken, and is badly bruised.

Fire in West Thirty-eighth-street.—At 12 o'clock, yesterday noon, a trifling fire occurred in the dwelling No. 252 West Thirty-eighth-street, and causing an alarm for the Second District. A child of the occupant, Mr. Herbert, was nearly suffocated.

Police Reports.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED THIEF AND RECEIVER.

Vernon Jarboe, until recently a clerk in the hat-finishing establishment of Roberts & Cathell, No. 112 Broadway, but at present a shop-keeper at No. 66 Broadway, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen goods from his late employers. The merchants allege that, within a few years, they have lost from $2,000 to $4,000 worth of stock. Suspecting Jarboe, some months since, they questioned him on the subject, but the interview resulted in a conviction on their part that he was innocent. Their losses continuing, however, the services of Officers Flavin and Hilliard were engaged. They discovered that Jarboe had been in the habit of selling goods to George Tobin, of No. 116 Division-street. A search of the premises occupied by Tobin resulted in the recovery of a large amount of the stolen goods, and both he and Jarboe were taken into custody, and committed by Justice Osborne for examination.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.

Some clothing and a small quantity of cash were stolen yesterday from Mr. David Hillenberg, of No. 29 Christie-street. John Heitzman, a young German in his employ, was suspected, and Justice Brennan committed him to await an investigation of the matter.

UNBRAKING HIMSELF.

On Thursday evening, a young Irishman, of effeminate appearance, named Patrick Kennedy, was arrested for promenading the street in female attire. In the course of the evening he had succeeded in swindling two old gentlemen, but they declined to appear against him. Justice Brennan, however, sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for six months as a vagrant.

A POCKET-BOOK SNATCHER.

Robert W. Crooks, of No. 136 Franklin-street, was paying for a drink at the saloon on the corner of Burling-slip and South-street. One Duffy, who stood near, snatched his wallet, which contained $90, and ran off, while a confederate, named James O'Hara, prevented the victim from pursuing the fugitive. O'Hara was subsequently arrested by Officers Sparks and Sheehan, and committed for examination by Justice Osborne. Duffy has not yet been found.

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT IN CANADA.

Detective Roach yesterday arrested Thomas O'Donnell, who acted as umpire in the late prize fight between Red Price and Australian Kelly, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Humphrey, of Buffalo. Justice Osborne admitted the prisoner to bail in $500, to appear for trial in Buffalo on the first Monday in January. Five men who participated in the fight have thus far been arrested in this City, and have given securities for their appearance to answer in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Buffalo.

ARREST FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

After the John Brown meeting had adjourned last evening, Jeremiah Larocque, a lawyer doing business in the Merchants' Exchange, was arrested for disorderly conduct and resisting the police. He was taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where he was kept in the cells all night—Alderman Brady, who was sent for, refusing to interfere for his discharge.

Passing Unperfect Money—An Error Corrected.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement appearing in one or two City papers, that I had offered or passed counterfeit money, namely, bills on the Colonial Bank of Turcos, Canada, is utterly false. It is true that I passed one rather old, $6 of that bank's issue, but it must also be paid out, $6 of that bank's issue, but it must also be mentioned that when I received that money it was quoted in every bank-note reporter in this City at the rate of one-eighth per cent. discount only, and, of course, I received it as equal in value to any other

[illegible]

Yours respectfully,
HORACE A. MOULTON.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

THE BLANK RETURNS FROM THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD—REFUSED AND BY REFUSING PRESENTED—WHERE ARE THE VOTES—WHAT WHERE THE BOARD HAS DONE TO RECEIVE THEM AND APPOINT A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The Board of City Canvassers, yesterday, resumed its session at 9 A. M. The returns from the Twelfth Aldermanic District were canvassed, the same of those from the First, Third and Eleventh Aldermanic Districts were corrected.

A resolution designating the Times and other newspapers for the publication of the official canvass, was offered by Alderman Brady and laid over.

At a little after 9 o'clock, the Board resumed the special order—the further consideration of the action to be taken, with regard to the blank returns of the Canvassers of the Fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward, (Thirteenth Aldermanic District) who it will be remembered, charged their poll clerks with drunkenness on Election day and incapacity, and declared that they themselves were intimidated by outsiders so that they were compelled to seal up their boxes and place them in the station-house without canvassing the votes.

Alderman Sherman asked the Board to postpone the subject until he had read the returns from the other Districts of the Twenty-second Ward. It was finally made the special order for 3 P. M. The returns from the other Districts of the Ward were canvassed, and the Board took a recess.

When the Board met again, at 3 P. M., Alderman Serre presented corrected returns from some of the Districts of the First Aldermanic District, and Alderman Lynch presented several from the Tenth Aldermanic District.

Alderman Darragh moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to serve a summons upon the Canvassers of the Fifth District of the Fourth Ward, directing them to appear and correct their returns, inasmuch as these Canvassers had failed so to do when requested by a Committee appointed for the purpose by the Board. The motion was carried.

Alderman Henry read a corrected return from the Third District.

The special order was then taken up.

Alderman Sherman moved that the Board now canvass the returns from the Fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward.

Alderman Gamble called on Alderman Sherman for information in regard to this matter.

The President stated that the Clerk had received the returns from the District.

Alderman Sherman recapitulated the history of the transaction, which was detailed in the Times of Monday. In reply to questions from Alderman Gamble, Alderman Sherman stated that the returns not presented (the Canvassers in the first instance had sent a blank return) were made out in Julien Connolly's house, in Fiftieth-street, the day before, (Thursday,) and that they were the number of votes polled, declared at that house and at the place where the votes were polled. Of course they couldn't do it very fairly. (Laughter.)

The Chairman said the Clerk refused to receive these returns.

Alderman Sherman moved that the Board receive them.

Alderman Brady opposed the motion. He hoped the Canvassers of this City would not make the election franchise a farce.

Alderman Tweedy charged that the Police of the Ward were to blame for not permitting the canvassers to go to the Station-house and get the ballot-box, so as to go on with the canvass.

Alderman Stark thought another Committee should be appointed to investigate this matter further, and made a motion to that effect.

Alderman Sherman said the Police had not interfered in the matter. They had only kept the ballot-boxes with the votes in them, and had taken out.

Alderman Sperry read the law with regard to the duties of canvassers, to show that the Fourth Canvassers had not complied with it.

Alderman Gamble enlarged upon the importance of establishing a proper precedent by the action to be taken with regard to this subject. He held that it was not in the power of the Board to disfranchise the voters in the District, by refusing to receive the returns here presented by the Canvassers of the District.

Alderman Delmont inquired whether the returns in question had been opened since the election night.

Alderman Sherman said they had been opened last night, but not since; for they had been in the possession of the Police ever since.

Alderman Brady opposed the reception of the returns, and he deemed that a refusal to receive them in this case would establish a healthy precedent, the effect of which would be to make the people watchful in preserving order at the polls, and securing the appointment of competent canvassers and clerks.

Alderman Frost wanted to know how the gentleman dared to presume to refuse to receive the returns presented by the duly constituted canvassers of the District, thereby disfranchising the voters of that District. He held that because improper canvassers might have been appointed, the people of the District should not suffer for it.

Alderman McSpedon took a similar view, but favored the appointment of a Committee to investigate the matter further and report the next day.

Alderman Owens charged that injustice was done last year in canvassing the returns by which Alexander Freer was declared elected Councilman. He was against receiving the returns.

Alderman Abbey denied the charge of unfairness in last year's canvass, and opposed the reception of the returns.

After some further discussion and an unsuccessful motion to take a recess till next day, a vote was finally taken and the Board refused to receive the returns, (ayes 4, nays 12.) Aldermen Tweedy, Frost, Sherman and Gamble voting in the affirmative.

On motion a Committee of three—Aldermen Stark, Tweedy and Gamble—was constituted to investigate the subject further, and report at 3 P. M. to-day.

Some scattering returns were corrected, and the Board adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

MISCONDUCT OF CANVASSERS—H

OFFICIAL DRAWING, BY AUTHORITY, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERY OF THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL., IN AID OF THE DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERIES.

ADVERTISED BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Managers of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following was the number drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Class 1, Wilm., Dec. 10, 1859.

26, 14, 36, 48, 42, 20, 1, 73, 19, 41, 52, 69.

Class 2, Wilm., Dec. 12, 1859.

72, 75, 55, 16, 71, 61, 23, 36, 15, 5, 68, 33, 32, 35.

Whole tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN,
Managers.

Schemes containing estimates for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by enclosing a

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FOR SEVENTY DOLLARS,

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WINE FOUNTS TEA SETS, 6 pieces, at $28 and $30, and of EXQUISITE STYLE AND FINISH, at $38.

SET OF CUTLERY, 38 pieces, with IVORY HANDLES, in MOROCCO CASES, at $21 75 and $24 25.

REAL BOHEMIAN COLORED and ENGRAVED WINE BOTTLES, at $1 50 per pair.

REAL COLORED ENGRAVED DECANTERS, $5 per pair, and CUT BOHEMIAN GOBLETS, $4 per dozen, &c., &c., &c.

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The January number of Peterson's Magazine is now FOR SALE BY ALL THE NEWS AGENTS.

It contains 96 pages, four steel plates, 45 articles, and 80 embellishments. The four principal plates are LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; A Mezzotint, by Sartain. BLIND MAN'S BUFF; A superb line engraving. COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATE, With the latest Paris styles. COLORED PATTERN FOR SLIPPERS, To be worked in Berlin wool.

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Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster-General of the United States, upon his retirement from the Patent Office, addressed to us the annexed letter:

"Messrs. MUNN & Co.: It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which you discharged your duties as solicitors of Patents while I had the honor of holding the office of Commissioner. Your business was very large, and you sustained (and I doubt not, justly deserved) the reputation of energy, marked ability and uncompromising fidelity in performing your professional engagements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. HOLT."

All communications are considered confidential.

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READY FOR DELIVERY, DEC. 15, IS PUBLISHED.

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From Hon. Edward Everett.

BOSTON, Sept. 20, 1859.

I concur in the highly favorable opinions of the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, which have been expressed by many eminent persons and in several leading journals. I have read it for three years, and find its contents judiciously selected, so as to present a great variety of instructive and interesting matter, and afford a fair specimen of the current literature of the day. EDWARD EVERETT.

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VANITY FAIR.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED HUMOROUS AND SATIRICAL JOURNAL, CALLED VANITY FAIR, WILL BE ISSUED ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

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Believing that this plan will meet with universal approbation, the publisher takes pleasure in announcing the issue of the first number of VANITY FAIR on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, when it will be FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSMEN, and at the office of publication, No. 113 Nassau-st. New-York.

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I. RAINBOW'S JOURNEY, Being the Second Volume of STORIES OF RAINBOW AND LUCKY. By JACOB ABBOTT. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, 12mo. Muslin, 50 cents. "Hardie" and "Rainbow's Journey" now ready.

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GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th aves. Also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN about 20 years of age, in a mercantile house or office, where he can make himself generally useful; writes a good and rapid hand, and is quick and correct at figures. He has also been two years at law clerk, and would not object to situation as such. Address T. C. H., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY AN active, steady and competent man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses. Can be seen at his present employer's, where he has lived for the last seven years. Apply at the private stable, rear of No. 39 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERman gardener, who understands his business well; is accustomed to care of green-houses and has no objection to care horses and make himself generally useful. Address J. K., Box No. 174 Times Office.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A SITUation, as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable references. Address A. T., No. 205 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS private waiter, in a private family; is single, and can produce satisfactory reference from private service. Address J. M. K., Box 165 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS STOCK-KEEPER or assistant salesman in a dry goods importing or commission house. Has had experience. Good references. Address T. R., Box No. 189 Times office.

SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—By a graduate of the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn. Good reference given; has had two years' experience in the grocery and provision business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 186 Wilkesbarre Post-office, Penn.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, from 20 to 25 years of age; a good penman, and one capable of taking charge of a set of books by double entry. Salary about $800, with prospects of advancement. Address, with references, Box No. 1,686 Post-office.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED—A FIRST-class salesman in our cloth department. Inexperienced salesmen need not apply. Apply to LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

SALESMEN WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS salesmen who can influence a large amount of prompt paying trade. Apply to LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED IN A MEDIUM and fine goods cloth house. Address No. 752 New-York Post-Office, stating salary required and giving real name.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one fully competent and willing to do useful and very kind to children, can find a home for years at No. 210 West 19th-st. None others need apply. Wages $7 per month.

WANTED—A FOOTMAN.—THOSE WHO ARE acquainted with the City, and can produce satisfactory references for sobriety, honesty, &c., can apply at the southwest corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., from 4 to 8 P. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WHO CAN bring City references for capability and cleanliness; will not be required to wash or iron. Apply this day and Monday, before 12 o'clock, at No. 118 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SMELTER TO TAKE charge of furnaces at a mine, and treat argentiferous galena; also, wanted, an experienced assistant and a stoker. Address Box No. 2,405 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN, who can influence a large trade. Apply at No. 73 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A TOY-STORE; also a boy. Apply at No. 320 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 60 Murray-st., has, by his straightforward course, the fairness of his prices, and the excellence of his stock secured a reputation which will be lasting. With a capital of $50,000, he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—New-York Atlas.

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocery, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 67 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.
GRAPELEAF GIN.
DEWDROP GIN.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1839—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1839
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1839. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 115 West 16th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.
JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

The undersigned, regarding with just abhorrence the crimes of John Brown and his confederates, desire to unite with our fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity, in a public and formal denunciation of that and all similar outrages, and to declare our unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution in all its parts, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States; and we hereby denounce as unpatriotic and untrue, revolutionary and dangerous, the idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the two great sections of our beloved Union. On the contrary, we acknowledge that the North and the South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between them, by parentage, history, religion, language and geographical position; and that even their different climates, and different forms of industry, add strength to this bond of union, by enabling them to supply each other's wants. And we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our votes, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and expose sectionalism in all its forms. Those of our fellow-citizens who share these sentiments with us, are requested to join us in a public expression of the same, at such time and place as may be designated by the Committee.

In compliance with the above request, which has received the signatures of nearly 20,000 names, a public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., at 7 o'clock.

His Honor DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City, will preside.

COMMITTEE.

Jas. H. Beekman,	Waite Sherman,	Matthew Morgan,
Gerard Hallock,	E. M. Whitlock,	S. L. M. Barlow,
Joshua I. Henry,	W. H. Appleton,	Wilson G. Hunt,
R. E. Morgan,	J. T. Soutter,	James Brooks,
Henry Grinnell,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	A. T. Stewart.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1859.

Persons friendly to the cause, and willing to contribute to the expenses, will send to J. T. Soutter, Treasurer Bank of the Republic.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF MOSAIC LODGE No. 418 are hereby notified to attend a regular communication of said Lodge, to be held at their room, No. 32 Bowery, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for other business of the Lodge.

DAVID COUGHLANE, W. M.
P. P. VANDERVOOT, Jr., Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 29th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 428 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward take pleasure in announcing the completion of the new School Building for the use of

WARD SCHOOL NO. XIX,

Situated on 14th-st., near 1st-av., and that the same will be formally opened and dedicated to school purposes on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The building is one of the finest in the City, affording superior accommodations for a large number of pupils.

The teachers are well known for their efficiency and capacity, and are in every respect qualified for their responsible positions.

Pupils desirous of admission to either department may be registered prior to the opening of the school in 14th-st., by making application any day previous to the transfer on the 21st inst., at the school corner of 8th-st. and 1st-av., or at the school in 14th-st., after the opening, to

WM. SMEATON, Principal of Male Department.
Miss CAROLINE HAZELTINE, Prin. Female Depart't.
Miss SARAH E. BUCKBEE, Prin. Primary Department.

COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES CUSHING, Jr., SAMUEL CANTRELL.

INSPECTORS.

WM. HIBBARD, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. VANDERHOOF, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN LLOYD, SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ELISHA R. BELCHER, JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN, THOS. B. BARNABY.

New-York, December 10, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 210 4th-st., corner of Macdougal. (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced teachers, large establishments, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars, address the Principals, Rev. C. W. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

A MER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 344 BROADWAY.—A practical medium for the transaction of all business pertaining to Schools, Teachers and Pupils. References: Faculty Rutgers College, Dr. Lowell Mason. Wanted—A teacher of music and modern languages; salary, $700 and board. Also, a lady teacher of piano, singing and French, to go to Pennsylvania; salary, $400 and board. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N. Y.—$25 for board, furnished room, washing, fuel and common English, from Jan. 2 to close of Winter term. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. King, Fort Edward, N. Y., for a catalogue, or consult A TEACHER, at No. 137 9th-av.

FRENCH CLASS.—$2 FOR TWELVE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, respectfully offers to schools or private persons competent lessons in the French language. Her class will commence on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

EDUCATION ACQUIRED AT ALL AGES.—Efficient instruction in English, Classics, or French, at the residences of pupils, by an experienced Professor, graduate of Yale College, speaking French. Address RALPH DAYTON, No. 170 Bleecker-st., or call at 1 o'clock P. M.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—A select boarding-school for boys, Norwich town, Conn.; terms $50 per quarter. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM.—JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED TO give instructions on the Piano, desires to receive a few additional pupils, whom she will teach at her own or their residence. Terms reasonable. References unexceptionable. Address Mrs. V., Box 2,207 Post-office.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 19th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GOVERNESS, A SITUATION to teach English. The highest testimonials given. Address, for one week, ENGLISH GOVERNESS, Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS AND housekeeper by a young German lady; best of references given. Address Box No. 814 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 36 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years,
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 79 to 83 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 333 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 341 and 343 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 429 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $165, $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $60, $100, $125. One "Chickering" at $125. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.—ELEGANT and plain pianos, with full iron frame, with all modern improvements. The best made pianos in the City, with patent dampers; fully warranted. Melodeons at less than wholesale prices. No. 356 Broadway, near 14th-st. $150 for a 7-octave piano, very little used.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 59 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 385 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, or rent to apply on purchase. Best allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 365 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, and SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $300. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 416 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 4th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. Y.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS clerk in a dry goods store, in the wholesale or retail trade, in this City. Address J. B. G., Box No. 102 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS J. BILLING, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
ROSSITER'S ENTIRE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS,
Now on exhibition, FREE, at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 663 Broadway, near Bond-st.

The Catalogue embraces many of the best works of this gifted artist, including the THREE CELEBRATED PAINTINGS WHICH OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855.

The sale will take place
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
Until which time the Pictures will be on view,
DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Catalogues may be had at the Gallery, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPerty situated on 11th and 12th ave., and on 101st and 102d sts., and known as

THE ABBEY HOTEL PROPERTY,

By order of Samuel H. Adee, executor to the estate of Frederick Weber, deceased.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

11TH-AV.—Eight lots on the west side of 11th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts., together with the two-story frame dwelling-house thereon. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.

12TH-AV.—Eight lots on the east side of 12th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.

101ST-ST.—Twenty-four lots on the north side of 101st-st., being the entire front between 11th and 12th aves. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

102D-ST.—Twenty-four lots on the south side of 102d-st., being the entire front between 11th and 12th aves. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

ALSO—All the right and title of the estate to the valuable water privilege lying between 12th and 13th ave.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 6 per cent.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

547 LOTS
ON
BROADWAY AND THE HARLEM RIVER,
Extending from 211th to 216th sts.

In order to preserve the present first-class character of the neighborhood, this splendid farm, known as the farm of JOHN H. DYCKMAN, Esq., will be sold in parcels, containing from 6 to 32 lots each, with restrictions against nuisances of every kind. From 50 to 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for 10 YEARS.

For maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

Those who wish to see the property can take the Hudson River train from Chambers-st. for Tubby Hook Station at 7½ A. M., 20 minutes after 12, or 4 o'clock P. M., from 31st-st. half an hour later. Returning, the train stops at Tubby Hook 48 minutes after 10 o'clock A. M., 43 minutes after 4, and 44 minutes after 8. Time, 1 hour and 5 minutes.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF 145 LOTS ON EIGHTH LAND 9TH AVS., 112TH, 113TH AND 114TH STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On Ninth-av.—15 lots, W. S., between 112th and 114th sts.

On Ninth-av.—22 lots, E. S., between 111th and 113th sts.

On One Hundred and Twelfth-st.—37 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th aves.

On One Hundred and Twelfth-st.—48 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th aves.

On One Hundred and Fourteenth-st.—34 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th aves.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

W. B. WESCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE and magnificent works of art, rich parlor suites, elegant rosewood piano-forte, &c.—The undersigned will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire contents of the house, comprising magnificent parlor suites in crimson brocade, splendid round piano-forte, mantel and pier mirrors, two elegant étagères, rich bronzes, statuary, paintings, &c., with elegant chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, mattresses, bedding, rich carpets, dining-room furniture, superb extension table, rich China table cutlery, silver-ware, ruby and crystal cut-glass, &c. Catalogues will be furnished purchasers on morning of sale, which will be positive without regard to weather. This sale is worthy of attention, as the furniture is all first-class, and to be peremptorily sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB SALE OF REAL FURS—THE FINEST QUALITY IN THE MARKET.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the finest and most genuine furs ever offered for sale by us, consisting of rich sable capes, muffs and cuffs, all of natural colors; mink capes and half capes, muffs and cuffs, stone marten victorines and cuffs, and other furs. They are all warranted natural colors, without exception, and made up in the best and neatest possible style for first-class sale only. Can be seen on morning of sale as above.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRE MINERS, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., a fine assortment of household furniture, black walnut parlor suites, two large mirrors, mahogany sofas and chairs, bedroom dressing bureaus, with marble t

MEDICAL.

ONE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH [illegible] Nervous and Broken down constitutions, resulting from over-excess and indulgence, in HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It treats upon the diseases of both sexes and their cure. Price $1 sealed; mailed free. Sold by the publisher, No. BARROW, No. 341 Bleecker-st. (from Green to Bedford) New-York. The Doctor continues to be consulted daily concerning the above, and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Boarders can be accommodated, under his personal supervision. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 135 Nassau-st., New-York.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR THE PEOPLE.
HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned, having used Prof. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families for many consecutive years, and having full confidence in their curative and saving powers, do recommend them to all such persons who wish to have safe, reliable and efficacious remedies at hand for private use. Rev. Wm. Hosmer, Editor of The Northern Independent, Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. S. H. Gregory, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. R. I. Bacon, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Pastor, New-Bedford, Mass.; Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; Rev. Samuel Mitchell, Pastor, Ithaca, N. Y.; Rev. P. S. Priest, Dansville, N. Y.; Rev. Chas. E. Babcock, Buffalo; J. O. Hart, M.D., Utica, N. Y.; Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; Hon. Benjamin Wood, South Bend, Ind.; Hon. George Hussey, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. Henry D. Gross, Speaker of the Ohio State Assembly, Columbus, Ohio; Hon. B. H. Green, Galena, Ill.; Hon. Thomas J. Olmsted, Monticello, Ill.; Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Ford, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; Jas. Clement, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation.
No. 2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4—For Diarrhœa, Choleric Infantum, and Summer Complaint.
No. 5—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8—For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fulness of the Head.
No. 10—Dyspepsia Pills—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs and Liver Complaint.
No. 11—Not Pills—Female Incontinence, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Hard Breathing.
No. 14—Gale Rheum Pills—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15—Hemorrhoid Pills—For Pain, Lameness, or Weakness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
No. 16—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague or Intermittent Ague.
No. 17—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
No. 18—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Stubborn, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
No. 19—For Cough, Cold, or Cough, either Dry or Loose, or Painful Coughing.
No. 20—For Whooping Cough, shaking its violence and shortening its course.
No. 21—Epidemic Diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Pleurisy, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such Epidemic Diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles and Erysipelas, take the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly to arresting, and in all such cases the specifics have proved the salvation. The entire disease is often arrested at the outset, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued Discussion of the Slavery Issue in the House.

Speeches of Mr. Benham, of South Carolina, and Mr. Simms, of Kentucky.

MORE BALLOTING FOR SPEAKER.

Action of the Democratic Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

The result of the first ballot for Speaker in the House, to-day, furnished no little amusement to those behind the bar. Many of Mr. SHERMAN's friends were charmed for him, as they heard THADDEUS STEVENS and others vote for GILMER, while the Democrats were dumb with astonishment. What did it mean? No one seemed to know except those who were aware of the South American Caucus this morning. The Caucus, after consultation, determined to cast one more ballot for GILMER, after which, should he not receive thirty votes, they would vote for BOCOCK, of Virginia, with the hope of raising his vote to thirty, when the Democrats were pledged to unite with him. There was also a private arrangement, which was a good one, but was spoiled in its execution. Mr. GILMER was to receive thirty votes before being dropped, to enable him and his friends at home to charge the Democracy with preventing a Southern organization, by refusing to unite on him when he had a reasonable vote to elect. For this purpose the loss of a few votes for one ballot was easily neglected, but unfortunately several were of the wrong stripe, and exposed the purpose in view. Who could be made to believe that SEWARD, MILLWARD, GIDDINGS and others voted for GILMER in good faith? Nor can the Democrats be blamed for not voting for Mr. GILMER on the first ballot on which he should receive enough votes to elect. Who knew he was to receive them? To have made the movement effectual, the votes should have been engaged for at least two ballots. After one ballot, however, the votes fell back into their proper places. Democrats not understanding the movement, were seriously considering the proposition to drop BOCOCK and vote for GILMER on the next ballot.

This side-play serves to break the monotony of the proceedings.

The speech of Mr. BENHAM, of South Carolina, was a fine oratorical display, but fell without effect upon the House. The speeches now daily uttered may do for buncombe, but will avail nothing in the organization. Under the plurality rule there can be a Speaker be elected, and that secures Mr. SHERMAN's triumph. It is only a question of time; and the delay must embarrass the Administration and the Democracy.

Mr. SIMMS' maiden speech induced several to remark that the mantle of CLAY had not fallen on his shoulders, but it was an earnest appeal in defence of the Union.

The Senate Committee, to investigate the Harper's Ferry raid, are already preparing for action. A large number of distinguished gentlemen are on the list to be summoned before the Committee; and under the act of the Thirty-fourth Congress, compelling witnesses to testify, the investigations will take wide range. Q.

(FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

Mr. SHERMAN's vote on the first trial to-day was endorsed by some of those who have heretofore voted for him going over to Mr. GILMER, who was supported by Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Kentucky, Boteler, Bouligny, Brabson, Briggs, Bristow, Campbell, Davis of Maryland, Etheridge, Hale, Harris of Maryland, Haskin, Hatton, Hill, Junkin, Leach of North Carolina, Mallory, Maynard, Millward, Moore of Kentucky, Morehead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Nelson, Nixon, Pennington, Quarles, Sickwarts, Scranton, Smith of North Carolina, Stevens, Stokes, Vance, Vance, Webster and Wood.

Those who voted for Mr. BOCOCK, after Mr. GILMER withdrew from the canvass, are: Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Kentucky, Anderson of Missouri, Bouligny, Brabson, Briggs, Bristow, Dejarnette, Etheridge, Gilmer, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Hatton, Hill, Leach of North Carolina, Mallory, Maynard, Moore of Kentucky, Nelson, Quarles, Smith of North Carolina, Stokes, Vance, Webster and Woodson.

The above vote explains the cause of the difference in the result in the two votes taken to-day, for SHERMAN and BOCOCK respectively. Such of the above-named as had before voted for SHERMAN, returned to his support after GILMER withdrew.

It has been strenuously stated that Mr. OLIN, who was absent on Friday, voted on Wednesday for Mr. GILMER. He then voted, as before, for Mr. SHERMAN. It is doubtless a typographical error, as it is all right in other papers.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was misunderstood by the Reporter yesterday. He said nothing about Slavery in the Territories.

The largely increased vote for Mr. GILMER to-day came from the Anti-Lecompton Democrats and the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Republicans elected on the People's Ticket. It was intended to test the Democratic members, who had thus the ability to elect a Southern man as Speaker if they wished. Mr. BOCOCK's 86 votes, added to Mr. GILMER's 26, would have made 122, being 8 more than enough to elect. But no Democrat voted for Mr. GILMER, and he at once withdrew his name. In the next vote Mr. SHERMAN had one more vote than ever before, but still lacked four of an election. The Republican members thought are sanguine of success. They will adhere to Mr. SHERMAN inflexibly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, (Dem.,) it was resolved that till the election of a Speaker, the Clerk of the last House be authorized to exercise the power devolving on the Speaker for preserving order in the galleries and on the floor of the House, for the time being, under the rules of the last House; and that the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the like purpose, be under the direction of the Clerk.

Mr. SCREVEN, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said the whole country were anxiously looking to the aspect of affairs here, and inquiring why we do not elect a Speaker. The reason was that the majority of the House were unwilling to place in that Chair an indorser of the infamous Helper book, and deem themselves justified in resisting his election by all fair and honorable means. He had nothing to say against Mr. SHERMAN personally, but referred to his antecedents, and cordially assented to the resolution that neither he, nor any other man who indorsed HELPER's book, was fit to be Speaker. He believed it was a fatal error when the Missouri Compromise was accepted by the South, for it has only encouraged Northern aggressions against Slavery. He referred to Mr. HICKMAN as a renegade to his party. When he voted for Mr. GUSHMES' motion to repeal the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas, every one supposed he would finally land on the Republican side. Although he has since claimed to be a Democrat, his vote yesterday for Mr. SHERMAN settled the question that he is no longer a Democrat. It had been sought to elect a Speaker by the plurality rule, which he believed unconstitutional, for the reason that none but a majority could elect a President. It had been said that there are precedents for its adoption, but those times differed from the present. Mr. BAYNE had not refused, as had Mr. HICKMAN, to repudiate the infamous teachings of HELPER's book—the abolition of Slavery and servile insurrection. In reply to Mr. HICKMAN, he said that he (Screven) claimed the right to carry Slavery into those territories, and have it protected like other property by territorial law. The South, while denying the right of Congress or a Territorial Legislature to exclude, prohibit, or establish Slavery in the territories, do so on the ground that it is the duty of Congress or the Territorial Legislature to protect it while there. He replied to Mr. NELSON—more, he said, in sorrow than in anger—and refuted the common cant that Jackson put down Nullification by threatening South Carolina in her course at that period. That gentleman had spoken of the Union as more important than the Constitution, but those whom he (Screven) represented looked to every part of the Constitution as more important than the Union. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOPKINS) had spoken of forcing the South back into the Union should the occasion require. He (Screven) said that whenever it is deemed expedient to do so, the Union no longer exists. He said, without hesitation, that on the election of Mr. SHERMAN, or any other man who indorsed, proclaimed and made the sentiments declared by Mr. SEWARD—call the party by what name you please—he was in favor of immediate dissolution; and he thought he spoke the sentiments of his entire State. How could it be expected that Southern gentlemen would consent to the election of Mr. SHERMAN, who comes here reeking with the pollution of doctrines adverse to Southern interests? The resolution of Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, was proper, under these circumstances; and he warned gentleman that they would preserve Slavery or perish in the attempt. His patriotism began at home, and he was for South Carolina against the world.

Mr. MUNSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) (in explanation) denied that he ever said that any man who indorsed HELPER's book was not fit to live.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wanted the House to vote for Speaker, objecting to gentlemen sitting their five hours to ventilate their rhetoric. He gave notice that he should retire from the Hall whenever he was physically disabled from attendance on the session. If he could not get a pair, they would have to do without his vote.

The Clerk stated that, having been empowered by the House to suppress disorder, both on the floor and in the galleries, he should discharge that duty, but he hoped no case would arise compelling him to exercise the authority thus conferred.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said BROWN's foray into Virginia had been followed by a crusade against the rights of the whole South. He would speak plainly, and tell gentlemen on the other side that from the very foundation of the Government there had been a diseased public sentiment in the Northern States on the subject of Slavery. He spoke of the continued aggressions of the Republican Party on the South. The Republicans number more than one hundred men on this floor—men of character and influence—who have sought on the stump and elsewhere to diffuse opinions practically leading to the nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law, and bringing contempt on the Supreme Court, because it has declared that Congress has no power to restrict Slavery or exclude it from new territories. The balance of power in the United States Senate—once deemed a safeguard by the South—has been lost, and Northern preponderance will be still further increased by the admission of other new States. Nothing now is left between the South and her assailants but the Democratic Party and the Constitution of the United States as expounded by the Supreme Court. The Abolition party in the North having failed to reach Slavery in the South by direct legislation, have sought to overthrow it by insurrection—by poisoning the public mind; and by keeping up a constant theft and robbery on that species of property at the South, scattering incendiary documents throughout the land, and have elevated to high public trusts men who proclaim that there is an irrepressible conflict between slave and free labor. He was no disunionist, but would ask, Was there to be no limit to these assaults on the South? Were they to bow their heads like a conquered province, and be despoiled of their property, without redress? If the Union is to be preserved, there must be a cessation of these wrongs on the South. He then proceeded to reply to Mr. HICKMAN's remarks about the South violating compromises, and denied the charge. For forty years the South have remonstrated—time and again—and have all the time been yielding their constitutional rights. The Constitution was formed by Northern and Southern men. When it was signed, the former had the right to sell their slaves in the Southern States, and did so. The Southern men had a right to purchase those slaves of Northern men, and did so. Northern men took the money received for slaves and invested it in houses, lands, merchandise and commerce. To this day they have that property and the profits on it, and yet turn round and denounce the South, because they retain the property sold them by the North. At that time the ring of the cash was dearer to their hearts than the clank of the bondsman's chains were oppressive to their consciences. If there be in that burning lake, where hissing serpents and fiery dragons torment the damned, a place more fiery than all the rest, it should be reserved for those Northern fanatics who seek to scatter the seeds of sectionalism among brothers and friends, and with the torch of the incendiary in one hand, and the dagger of the assassin in the other, would invade even the capital of the nation, and amidst its fallen columns exult in the desolation they had caused. Unless the North ceased invading the rights of the South, they would be prepared to meet them at the cannon's mouth. For the last forty years they had submitted to these things for the sake of the Union. Although smarting under ten thousand wrongs, there was not a man in his district whose heart would not bleed to-day to hear the knell of the Federal Union. They were for the Union with the Constitution; for unless that were preserved, the Union was worthless, and worse than worthless. It was time to talk plainly, and he wanted no more dodging or subterfuges. The North has raised a tempest it cannot control. It has overleaped the Constitution of the country and the laws of the land. He doubted whether the regrets expressed on that side of the House for the Harper's Ferry raid were sincere, and predicted that the promises to the ear would be broken to the hope.

As a representative of a God-fearing, union, law-abiding people he entered his solemn protest against the ten thousand wrongs committed on the South. He charged the Republican Party as being the cause of these dangers hanging over the country. He was no alarmist—no disunionist. For the Union he would peril his life, but the shock must come, and if the fell calamity of disunion was upon them, he wanted to see his native South stand on the Constitution of his country, and like one man stand up in defence of its rights.

As a preliminary to voting for Speaker, the House was called.

The vote resulted:

Sherman	98	Gilmer	26
Bocock	86	Scattering	9
Whole number			227
Necessary for a choice			114

Another vote was anxiously demanded.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina (Dem.,) suggested an adjournment till Wednesday.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Am.,) withdrew his name as a candidate, and returned his thanks to his friends who had complimented him by their votes, and he felt in a no less degree complimented by the votes of gentlemen with whom he very much disagreed politically. He nominated Mr. BOTELER, and thought from the indications and corresponding action on the Democratic side that Mr. BOTELER could be elected Speaker. [Applause.]

The House again voted, with the following result:

Sherman	111	Boteler	25
Bocock	83	Scattering	9

The House then adjourned.

After the adjournment notice was read from the Clerk's desk of a Democratic Caucus to-night in the Hall.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. PRYOR, CRAIG, MONTGOMERY AND OTHERS—RESOLUTION TO SUSTAIN MR. BOCOCK.

The Democratic Congressional Caucus assembled last evening, in answer to the call read at the adjournment of the House.

The same officers officiated as at the former meeting.

After speeches by Messrs. COCHRANE, of New-York; MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania; COX, of Ohio and others, in favor of adhering to the present nominee, Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, suggested that, although he was perfectly satisfied with Mr. BOCOCK, he thought there might be votes added to their strength by selecting another name. Mr. CRAIG was not authorized to speak for that gentleman, and, therefore, made no motion. He would, however, suggest the name of Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois.

Mr. WHEELEY, of Delaware, replied that he believed the same objections would have been urged to Mr. MCCLERNAND that were urged against Mr. BOCOCK, had the former been the Democratic nominee.

Mr. CRAIG also moved that a Committee of three be appointed to receive propositions from the minorities of the House, should they desire to make any.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, proposed offering a resolution against adopting the plurality rule.

The suggested resolution was not read.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, read a resolution to the effect that the Democratic Party would vote steadily for Mr. BOCOCK until that gentleman declined upon the floor of the House, or until another Caucus should be called.

Mr. MONTGOMERY made a powerful appeal to his Party to combine with the Southern Opposition and Anti-Lecompton men to elect any sound man among them, in order to defeat the Republicans, whenever they were all satisfied that Mr. BOCOCK could not be elected.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, thought it very unfair to ask that eighty-eight Democrats should go over to twenty-three South Americans or eight anti-Lecompton Democrats; and if they desired to defeat the Republicans, [illegible] [illegible] men. We could then nominate.

After considerable conversational debate, which was participated in by Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio, BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky, WINSLOW of North Carolina, GARNETT of Virginia, and others, a motion was made and carried to adjourn, without action on any of the propositions suggested.

(FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

A Democratic Caucus was held at the Capitol to-night. Mr. HOUSTON was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. COX and WRIGHT, of Tennessee, Secretaries. Fifty-eight members were present. On motion of Mr. RUFFIN, speeches were limited to five minutes. Mr. BOCOCK expressed his thanks to the Democratic members for their confidence in him, and his willingness to withdraw if the Caucus thought another man could get a larger vote.

Mr. WINSLOW spoke in favor of adhering to the nomination of Mr. BOCOCK. He preferred by far an Anti-Lecompton man to an American.

Mr. BRAVERSON spoke against the plurality rule.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE was in favor of the Democrats maintaining their present position.

Mr. COX spoke to the same effect for the largest delegation of the North. He was unwilling to vote for any Know-Nothing, or any man supported by them, unless that man should be a Democrat. But he was willing, at the proper time, to vote for an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, when it could be shown he could be elected.

Mr. MONTGOMERY took a different view, thinking there might be a union between the National man of the Americans and Democrats so effected as to crush out sectionalism. He thought it dangerous that Republicanism should have the patronage of the Capitol.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, made an earnest appeal to gentlemen to stand by Democratic principles and men. He would not ask Northern Democrats to make such a sacrifice as to vote for a South American.

Mr. GARNETT interrupted Mr. HARRIS by stating that members of the American Party had informed him that it was as willing to vote for Mr. BOCOCK as any other Democrat.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, after some remarks, moved that a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the minority of the House on the subject of organization.

Mr. BURNETT urged his view of the matter, and opposed the motion. He inquired, Who asked to confer with us, that we should have such a Committee? He moved an adherence to Mr. BOCOCK.

Mr. HINDMAN said he would never be transferred by a caucus to any one but a Democrat.

Mr. DE JARNETTE explained why he voted to-day for Mr. BOTELER. He thought he had voted for Mr. BOCOCK as long as there was a chance for him.

Mr. CLEMENS offered the following resolution, which was merely read for information:

Resolved, That it is our duty to adhere to the nomination heretofore made in caucus until such time as it is demonstrable that some other person can secure the whole vote recorded, and an additional vote, sufficient to elect him, and in that event the Committee heretofore appointed are hereby authorized to call another meeting, for the purpose of conferring together on the subject.

Mr. PRYOR, after some preliminary remarks, offered as a substitute Mr. CRAIG's resolution, as follows:

That the members of this Conference persist in the support of the Democratic nominee for Speaker until his declination, or a conference of the party shall determine otherwise.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM concurred in what Messrs. COCHRANE and COX had said as to the sentiment of the North and West, on the subject of organizing.

Mr. PRYOR's proposition was generally acceptable, but without a vote, Mr. CRAIG and others previously making speeches in favor of it, the Caucus adjourned.

Our Washington Correspondence.

SECESSION AND ABOLITION RENEWING THEIR ALLIANCE—FIRE-EATERS PHOTOGRAPHED—SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP—NEW PROJECTS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

It begins to be the conviction here, of all moderate men who pay heed to the signs of the political heavens, that the extreme men of the Southern secession school are laboring deliberately with the purpose of assisting the extreme Anti-Slavery wing of the Republican Party. On no other hypothesis can the speech made to-day by MARTIN L. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, be explained. In the course of a fiery stump speech denouncing Abolitionism, Mr. CRAWFORD took occasion to state that, on behalf of the entire Georgia delegation, he was authorized to announce that "Georgia would not submit to the election of a Republican President." This being hissed by the galleries and laughed at on the floor, he repeated it a second time with almost frantic vehemence.

Mr. CRAWFORD is a man of middle height and middle age, thin, red-bearded, with small, deep-set eyes, and broad but retreating forehead. His features are prominent, though not regularly aquiline, and his voice is of that coarse, uneven texture, which breaks into huskiness whenever strained beyond a certain point. Politically he acts with Senators IVERSON, CLAY, SLIDELL, JEFFERSON DAVIS, and all the Secession school. In the House of Representatives he is their mouth-piece, and no speech tending more to promote Republican interests could have been devised, than that of which he this day delivered himself.

It is the plan of these fire-eaters, as understood, to pursue a course likely to promote the election of a Republican Speaker and Republican President, and the more extreme the Republican candidates may be, the better will they suit the secession programme. It is in this way only that they see any hope for dissolving the Union, which interferes with their schemes of private ambition; and the motives actuating their line of policy are as well understood here in the inner circles, and as freely canvassed, as any other matters of public interest.

Senator C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Alabama, is certainly the most industrious, though not perhaps the most gifted, of the Southern men who have embarked in this enterprise. He is to a great extent a type man of his class—thin, wiry, large headed, with dark curly ringlets pushed back behind his ears, dark and small eyes closely set on each side of a sharp hooked nose, hollow and haggard cheeks, a full dark beard, great concentration of expression, and the capacity in his whole appearance to indicate intense and active hatreds working persistently forward to a settled point. He cannot be regarded as a great man, nor as one possessing the elements of greatness; but he is laborious, cultivated, eloquent, rhetorical—an intellectual wasp, treasuring up bitterness for months, and having the art to make the most studied efforts of his library appear the free, fierce flashes struck out in an impromptu debate.

The appearance of Senator SLIDELL suggests the higher order of conspirator in every lineament. He is a handsome and fresh-colored old man, with mow-white hair hanging in disordered profusion round a prominent though not conspicuous forehead. His eyes are weakened by incessant industry in his cause, and they have a quick, surreptitious way of glancing from under their drooping lids—much as if seeking to weigh the weakness of all other men, while concealing their own purpose.

In the same ranks, though on the floor of the Lower House, is ROBERT A. PRYOR, who would seem to be desirous of losing as a Congressman all the reputation which he has gained as a journalist. Except that Mr. PRYOR is about two inches taller than HENRY WARD BEECHER, and not so stout, he might pass for the Brooklyn preacher's twin brother. The likeness in their cast of heads is unmistakable. Both have precisely the same style of features, and both dress from crown to boot in the same fashion of black clothing.

THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia, the Democratic candidate for Speaker, is a man of thoroughly national and moderate views, a member of the greatest experience in the House, and one who is universally esteemed for the possession of sound judgment, good temper, great courtesy of manner and very decided abilities. He is a tall and rather graceful man, o some forty-eight or fifty years of age, with aquiline features, a long face, brown side whiskers and imperial, mild gray eyes and a plentiful supply of dark chestnut-colored hair, arranged on his head with considerable adroitness. Of course, in the present controversy he has no opportunity to speak, but it is well understood that he is at any moment willing to sacrifice his personal aims to secure a compromise of all the interests not openly or secretly in league with the Republican party.

His chief rival, JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, is a man some ten years his junior, of middle height and nervous figure, with a fine square forehead, light brown hair, light beard shaven on the upper lip, large blue-ish eyes, prominent perceptive faculties, and features of the ordinary New-England mold, with a touch in them of firmness, resolute will and subtlety. During each ballot, Mr. SHERMAN appears agitated, and attempts to conceal his nervousness by taking up a newspaper, which trembles in his hands as he holds it.

JOHN A. GILMER, of North Carolina, the South American candidate, is a large and robust-looking man—much such a man as Senator TOOMBS in style—with dark thick hair banking out on all sides of his head, full dark whiskers, curling up round his chin and cheeks, deep-set and laughing dark eyes, features irregular, and defying all classic models, but full of strength, and with a general air of good humor and shrewd, good breeding and peace of mind.

[illegible]

These in talk that Democratic [illegible] some new man will be taken up—either that the Democrats will concentrate on GILMER, or that the South Americans and the 26 Anti-Lecompton men, who have not yet gone over to the Republicans, will combine on JOHN G. DAVIS, of Indiana, and present him to the Democrats as a compromise candidate. The speech of CRAWFORD to-day did the Republicans the service of knocking over in them HARRIS, BRANCH and SWANN, who, up to that period, had voted for each other. JOHN M. SHERMAN is much distressed about his own position, being a national man in feelings, but under obligations to the Republicans, who assisted in his election to defeat CUSHING. It is not improbable that Mr. HUNTER may cut the gordian-knot of his difficulties by resigning.

NOEMBY.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new three-act piece, called "Distant Relations," was produced here last night, and enjoyed the favor of a very crowded and singularly one-sided audience. It is a coarse transcription of vulgar events, chiefly connected with an inferior class of boarding-houses, and perhaps true, but repulsive, and therefore inartistic. There can be no reason why the work should be called a comedy, and just as little why it should be called a play, for of characterization there is none, and of plot scarcely any. Still the fact of a dramatic entertainment of nearly three hours' duration, remains, and we will discuss it. A Southern gentleman, offended at the marriage of his nearest kith and kin, determined to seek his distant relations and bestow on them his riches. For this purpose he visits New-York; becomes disgusted with the inferiority of the species here; is reconciled to his son in consequence, and returns South in a highly philanthropic state of mind. The tendency of the play is to reconcile the white folks to the misfortune of their color, and to strengthen the negro in his commiseration for an inferior race. This is not altogether unjust, for the negro is decidedly the best character in the piece, with the exception of the newsboy, who in a spirit of brotherly compromise has once or twice blacked. The patriotic sentiments of the author are creditable alike to his head and his heart. They are not absolutely fresh, but they are none the less useful for this reason.

The play has evidently been altered to suit the present appetite for Preserved Union. In its orginal form it was probably a tragedy, or a farce, or an opera; with the addition of a negro it has been converted into what is now—and that, according to the play-bill, is a comedy. Mr. BURNETT is the negro, and Master FRED. WEBB the newsboy. It is superfluous to add that the latter is the smartest of the two. Master WEBB made the hit of the evening, winning the Northern vote by his devotion to literature, and the Southern by the before-mentioned peculiarity in the tint of his eye. Seriously, the performance of this stripling was remarkable. We can afford to add that Mr. BURNETT was a very good, and not very tiresome "boy." Miss LAURA KEENE succeeded in giving a great deal of individuality to a repulsive part, and the other members of the company were quite up to the tremendous exigencies of the text.

It is as useless to deny the success of the piece as it is to attempt to explain its merits. Local pieces of all kinds are sure to enjoy a certain degree of prosperity, and this will be no exception to the rule. The author's name was not confided to the admiring audience.

MARRIED.

CARLETON—HALSEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at the late Dr. Alexander's Church, by Wm. Adams, D. D., GEORGE W. CARLETON to ELIZABETH HALSEY, daughter of M. G. Baldwin, Esq., all of this City.

HANFORD—RAYMOND.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, by Rev. E. L. Janes, WM. H. HANFORD, M. D., of Brooklyn, to Miss HATTIE RAYMOND, of Port Jervis, N. Y.

BAUM—VAN NAME.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, Major LYMAN L. BAUM, of New-York, to LORENA, youngest daughter of Capt. Moses Van Name, of Jersey City.

TANNER—DODD.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 156 West 21-st., by Rev. A. H. Van Nest, Mr. HENRY C. TANNER to Miss ELIZABETH W., daughter of John M. Dodd, Esq., all of this City.

ANDREE—FRANKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 15, by Rev. Frederick A. Farley, D. D., FRED. ANDREE to Miss N. ELIZABETH FRANKLIN, all of Brooklyn.

SPAINS—HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Drowne, Mr. T. E. SPAINS, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss KATE HARRIS, formerly of Waterville, N. Y.

SILLIMAN—PERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at Hanson-place Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. James H. Perry, CHAUNCEY M. SILLIMAN to MARGARET PERRY.

MORRISON—ARMS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Murray, Rev. WM. T. MORRISON, of New-York City, to MARY R., daughter of Dr. ARMS, of the above place.

VERRELAND—VERRELAND.—At Port Richmond, on Thursday, Dec. 15, in the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. ISRAEL VERRELAND, Jr., to Miss MARY O. VERRELAND, all of Staten Island.

DIED.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, WILLIAM BYRES, eldest son of James Morrison, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 63 7th-av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

O'SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, MRS. ANNE O'SULLIVAN, relict of the late Dr. Eugene O'Sullivan.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, Rev. James S., John S., and Dr. Richard J. O'Sullivan, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Bridget's Church, where a solemn high mass will be celebrated.

WIGHT.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, SARAH A. WIGHT, widow of the late Richard H. Wight, and daughter of the late Arnaut Brown, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 187 Laurens-st., on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 16, JAMES WARREN, youngest son of Charles R. and Sarah A. Conklin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 462 6th-av., on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TURNURE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, ANNIE, eldest daughter of John L. and Rachael Turnure, aged 6 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 17, from No. 30 West 26th-st., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

ORVIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 16, GEORGE HERBERT, infant son of Joseph U. and Mary E. Orvis, aged 1 year 3 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the house of his parents, No. 204 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The interment will take place in Troy on Monday, Dec. 19.

McKIBBIN.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 16, suddenly, of disease of the heart, LUCY MCKIBBIN, widow of the late John S. McKibbin, in the 59th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, James and George S. McKibbin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 215 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

STEARNS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, AGNES A. STEARNS, widow of the late Gordis L. Stearns, Esq., in the 48th year of her age, after a short but severe illness.

Her friends, also the friends and acquaintances of her brother, J. Montraville Langworthy, and her brother-in-law P. H. Rathorne, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice, at No. 1,018 Broadway.

HICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 16, MARY P. HICKS, relict of the late Elias Hicks, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, E. W. Hicks, No. 371 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL.—In Williamsburgh, Thursday, Dec. 15, JENNIE MERRILL, daughter of J. L. and Mary J. Marshall, aged 2 years 2 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place at No. 116 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERTSON.—In Montreal, Canada, on Friday, Dec. 16, HENRY RAYMOND, only child of William and Elizabeth Robertson.

DEVRET.—At Kingsbridge, on Friday, Dec. 16, at the residence of George H. Peck, Miss CAROLINE C. DEVRET.

Funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Chrystie sts., on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred at Greenwood. The friends of the family and of Howard E. Coats are invited to attend without further notice.

RAYMOND.—In Newark, Ohio, on Saturday, Dec. 10, of hemiplegic congestion, MRS. MARY RAYMOND, widow of Nathaniel Raymond, formerly of Troy, N. Y., aged 77 years and 4 months.

Troy, N. Y., and Norwalk, Conn., papers please copy.

BURR.—At Dover, Iowa, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, in the 30th year of his age, BENJAMIN BURR, formerly of Hillsdale, Orange County, N. Y.

GRAVES.—At Michael Harbough, England, on Friday, Nov. 25, WILLIAM EDWARD CRIPPS, only son of William and Elizabeth Cripps, late of Bramcote, in the County of Nottingham, England, and now of this City, in the 17th year of his age.

☞ Boston papers will please copy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 16.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1874	103	100 Reading R.	b30 40⅞
1,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '76	96	400 do	40⅞
1,000 North C. St. 6s	97	100 do	b30 40⅞
21,000 Missouri 5s	83¾	100 do	40⅞
5,000 do	s30 83⅞	100 do	40⅞
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	94¼	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	6⅞
4,000 E. R. 1st M. Bs	92	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 19⅞
1,000 E. R. Con. Bs	71	10 Panama Railroad	138⅞
1,000 H. Riv. R. 1st M.	104	100 do	s10 138⅞
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	86⅞	100 do	b60 138⅞
2,000 Ill. Central Bs	86	150 do	s30 138
1,000 Clev. & T. S. F. Bs	57¼	100 do	s10 138
50 Phœnix Bank	108½	200 do	138
20 Bank of Commerce	80¾	50 do	138⅞
200 Del. & H. C. C.	b60 96	200 do	s10 138⅞
50 do	b10 96	50 do	s10 138⅞
5 do	95¾	5 do	138
50 Cum. Coal Pref.	b30 12⅞	50 do	138⅞
100 Canton Company	17	100 Ill. Central R'd	86
5 Pacific M. S. Co.	72½	100 do	b30 86
175 do	72½	50 do	b30 86
50 do	b30 72½	100 do	s15 86⅞
100 do	72½	200 do	86⅞
350 N. Y. Central R.	78⅞	50 do	b30 86⅞
200 do	b30 78⅞	100 do	b60 86⅞
2,000 do	78⅞	200 do	86⅞
200 do	78⅞	100 do	s60 86⅞
200 do	78⅞	100 do	s30 86⅞
200 do	s30 78	200 Galena & Chic. R.	87⅞
100 do	s10 78⅞	50 do	b60 87⅞
100 do	b30 78⅞	50 do	b10 87⅞
400 do	b60 78⅞	100 do	s10 87⅞
100 do	b30 78⅞	100 do	s30 87⅞
100 Erie Railroad	24	15 do	87⅞
50 Hud. Riv. R.	s30 42	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	62⅞
100 do	42	100 do	s30 62⅞
200 Hur. Railroad	8	100 do	b30 62⅞
5 Cleve. Col. & C. R.	94	100 do	62⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, 1874	103	100 Mich. Cen. R.	60⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	85	100 do	60⅞
2,000 Virginia 6s	90	100 do	60⅞
2,000 N. Y. Comptroller	98	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	43
2,000 do	98	100 do	43
4 Bank of Commerce	97½	100 do	s60 43⅞
15 Atlantic Bank	95	100 Panama R. R.	138⅞
25 Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 72	100 do	138⅞
16 do	72½	100 do	138⅞
50 do	72½	100 do	s60 138
50 do	s10 72½	100 do	138⅞
50 do	s10 72½	100 do	s60 138⅞
100 Canton Co.	b5 12	100 do	s30 138
200 Nat'l Com. R.	s30 12	100 Ill. Central R.	86⅞
500 do	12½	250 do	86⅞
50 do	s10 12	100 do	86⅞
100 do	12	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	29⅞
100 do	b60 12½	100 do	b30 29⅞
50 Hudson River R.	42	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	62⅞
100 Harlem R. Pref.	54½	100 do	62⅞
300 Reading R.	40⅞		

FRIDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the heavy sales of New-York Central were continued from yesterday, making for the two days over 25,000 shares. The demand was firmer to-day, and quite equal to the supply, within 78@78¼ ⅌ cent. Sales were made after the printed list this afternoon at 78¼ ⅌ cent., and the final quotation left off at 78¼@78⅞. No official explanation or figures in regard to the reasons or basis of the February Dividend, which was voted, sixty days in advance, on Wednesday night, have yet appeared from Albany. The decision seems to have been arrived at without particular reference to the December and January earnings, and the rate fixed at 3